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The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXIX NO. 213 BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1941 PRICE: ONE ANNA

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REDS RECAPTURE LOST POSITIONS

GOMEL COUNTER-THRUST KEEPS NAZIS AT BAY

DEATH-TRAP FOR GERMANS: BATTLE OF LENINGRAD

LONDON, Sept. 7.

THERE has been no official comment in London on the Italian report that British aircraft have been in action in the defence of Leningrad but the story is not denied.

Soviet Air Force Challenges 'Luft waffe' Over Odessa

MADRID:—The Berlin correspondent of "EFE" says that the Russians in Odessa are not lacking air support "for, although Odessa's seven aerodromes only serve for supplies and cannot be used as air force bases, military planes come and go from Crimea without pause and challenge Germany's command of the air."

LOST POSITIONS RETAKEN

MOSCOW, Sept. 7.

Further successes in local operations on the western sector are reported to-day. In one of the subsectors in the direction of Gomel a Soviet rifle division, after overcoming considerable resistance, has retaken a number of large inhabited places, destroyed 21 German tanks and many guns.

At another point on the western sector the Germans had established bridgeheads across the river Khmar. Soviet aircraft by dive-attacks destroyed the bridgeheads, prevented a crossing and killed some hundreds of Germans.

Soviet planes also attacked two aerodromes used by the enemy and destroyed 35 planes, damaging others.—Reuter.

Odessa Bombed

BERLIN, Sept. 7.

"The German bombers last night bombed the town and harbour of Odessa as well as railway junctions of military importance with good effect", says the German Official News Agency. "Small and large fires testified to the effect of the attack."

BERLIN:—A German War Communique to-day states that operations on the Eastern Front continue according to plan.

RED AIR FORCE DEALS HEAVY BLOWS

MOSCOW:—"During the night of September 6 our troops continued fighting the enemy along the whole front", says a Soviet Communique.

In a supplement to the Soviet Communique it is stated that the Soviet Air Force continued to inflict heavy casualties on the enemy in the south-western part of the front. One squadron sighted a column of motor vehicles fifteen kilometres long and destroyed the first tank and sixty lorries, killing more than 600 officers and men.

A guerilla detachment made a daring raid on a tank repair depot which the Germans were attempting to set up near Smolensk and destroyed fifteen motor vehicles. On the same day this band of Guerillas captured three lorries, six other motor vehicles and six petrol lorries.

500 Nazi Planes Destroyed

"In attacks on enemy aerodromes our pilots have destroyed 75 enemy aircraft, while over 500 Nazi planes have found their grave at approaches to Leningrad."

This announcement was made by the twice decorated fighter pilot "Titarenko" broadcasting from Leningrad on Saturday. He was one of the several speakers who talked over the radio to the whole Soviet.

He declared: "In response to the appeals of Marshal Vooroshilov to the glorious defenders of Leningrad our pilots are fighting Hitler and his gang with still greater courage and daring. We will ruthlessly smash and destroy the enemy."

Battle Of Leningrad

Throughout the week-end the battle of Leningrad continued unabated, says "Annalist." The issue remains in the balance: the Soviet 'communique' is reticent, reporting only that fighting continues, while even the Germans merely fall back upon the accustomed formula that operations continue "according to plan."

Despite the huge effort the Germans are making, it seems that they have nothing concrete to report since their claim two days ago that Leningrad was under shellfire. Even if this claim is true it is not particularly significant for it may be noted that Odessa, Tobruk and even Dover have all along been under German shellfire, but far from being in German hands.

THE GERMAN THRUST

Nevertheless it would be foolish to underrate the seriousness of the German thrust on Leningrad and no doubt it is just because the Russians realise the strategic importance of that city that they are now exerting such strenuous efforts to defend it. Should Leningrad fall any time before winter sets in it might leave a section of the Nazi army free to sweep inwards towards Moscow, and, in addition, would give them in the port of Leningrad a suitable supply base free from mud and snow, though not from ice, for it should be noted that the whole of the Gulf of Finland is icecovered throughout the winter months.

RUSSIAN DETERMINATION

The defences which the Germans are now facing in Leningrad are formidable. Indeed the three concentric rings of fortifications around its south-western approaches (the only direction from which the city can seriously be threatened) have been compared in strength with the best in the world. They may not be impregnable, but they will certainly exact a disastrous toll of German lives if the Nazis decide to try to take the city by storm. Even if the Germans reach the very outskirts of this city of

(Continued on Page 6 Col. 4)

HUQ'S PLAN FOR ALTERNATIVE MINISTRY

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, Sept. 7.

It is understood, Mr. Huq the Bengal Premier is planning an alternative ministry in case he is forced to resign from premiership because of the attitude of Mr. Jinnah.

It is reported that Mr. Huq is carrying on talks with the Bose Group for the purpose.

League's strength in the Bengal Assembly is nearly 35 and so is Bose's Group.

ITALIAN TROOPS FOR EASTERN FRONT

ZURICH, Sept. 6.

Mechanised troops which Mussolini reviewed this morning at an unknown locality in Central Italy are understood to be fresh divisions destined for the Eastern Front, according to a Rome dispatch.

Mussolini is reported to have agreed to send these troops to the Front when he saw Hitler at the latter's headquarters recently.—Reuter.

JAPANESE CONSULATE CLOSED IN BEIRUT

BEIRUT, Sept. 7.

The Japanese Consulate-General here which has jurisdiction over Syria, Lebanon, and Palestine, will close on Monday owing to existing circumstances. The Consul-General, Mr. Saita, and the Vice-Consul are leaving Beirut. Other Japanese officials and civilians have already left for Japan.—Reuter.

GEN. DENTZ'S NEW JOB

VICHY, Sept. 7.

General Dentz, former Commander-in-Chief of the Vichy forces in Syria will be given an important post in close association with Admiral Darlan, it is believed in well-informed circles in Vichy News Agency. The Agency adds that General Dentz who was recently liberated by the British is expected to reach Marseilles on Monday.—Reuter.

R. A. F. Active Over Rhineland

Tobruk Under Shell-Fire

ROME, Sept. 7.

An alert was given in Rome on Saturday night according to an Italian Communique. Some batteries on the outer line of defence opened barrage fire.—Reuter.

TOBRUK UNDER SHELL-FIRE

CAIRO, Sept. 7.

A Middle East Communique issued in Cairo to-day says:

"At Tobruk there is intermittent enemy shell-fire during most of the day. Our own artillery bombarded three of the enemy positions, completely destroying three small posts.

In the frontier area one of our patrols carried out a successful shoot against an enemy armoured car patrol.—Reuter.

R.A.F. RAIDS IN MIDDLE EAST

LIBYA:—During the night of September 4|5 heavy bombers of the R. A. F. and aircraft of the fleet air arm raided a number of objectives in Cyrenaica and Tripolitania. At Tripoli, many direct hits were scored on motor transport depots, several buildings collapsed and large fires were started among vehicles and other buildings. In addition, a number of violent explosions took place.

At Barce a strong force of heavy bombers attacked Railway sidings, workshops and barracks and the aerodrome.

Libyan Bases Bombed Again

Further widespread successful R.A.F. raids in Libya and the destruction of a number of enemy aircraft on the ground are announced in an R.A.F. Middle East Communique issued on Sunday afternoon.

The Communique says "Heavy bombers of the R.A.F. attacked shipping along the side of the Spanish quay at Tripoli on the night of September 5/6. A medium sized merchantman was hit by bombs and many direct hits were obtained on the quay.

Large Fires On Derna

Other R.A.F. bombers raided a number of objectives in Cyrenaica. At Derna large fires broke out and in one of these an explosion took place followed by showers of sparks. A number of enemy aircraft on the ground are believed to have been destroyed. A Motor Transport Camp south of Derna was also attacked and fires resulted from our bombing.

At Martuba bombs fell among dispersed aircraft and Motor Transports and the glow of fires could be seen, all over the target area.

Other attacks were made on Bardia and the aerodrome of El Aden.

ATTEMPTED RAID ON SUEZ

During the night of September 6/7 enemy aircraft attempted a raid on the Suez Canal area. Our night fighters shot down two of the raiders and damaged others. From all these operations one of our aircraft is missing."

Merchantship Hit

ITALY AND SICILY:—At Cotrone (Southern Italy) on September 4 bomber aircraft of the R. A. F. attacked shipping which had taken refuge in the harbour after a successful attack on a convoy on the night of September 2. One large merchant ship was hit and an explosion took place abroad. During the night of September 4 aircraft of the fleet air arm dropped a number of bombs on the Sicilian aerodromes of Gerbini and Catania where explosions and fires were caused.

ATTEMPTED RAID ON MALTA

MALTA: During the same night enemy aircraft attempt to raid Malta. R. A. F. night fighters shot down one Br. 20 into the sea and one wounded member of the crew was subsequently rescued from the water. From all these operations one of our aircraft is missing."—Reuter.

Synthetic Rubber Factory Bombed

LONDON, September 7.

Aircraft of the Bomber Command attacked important synthetic rubber factory at Huls in the Rhineland last night, says an Air Ministry Communique issued on Sunday morning. The weather was good and many bursts were seen on the target. Large fires were left burning.

Communications and other industrial objectives in Western Germany were also bombed.

Coastal Command aircraft last night attacked the harbour of Bergso on the west coast of Norway. A fish oil factory was hit and set on fire.

From these operations eight aircraft of the Bomber Command are missing.

The crew of the bomber which was lost on the night of September 2/3 have been saved.

ENEMY PLANES OVER BRITAIN

"Enemy activity last night was over south-west and east of England", says this morning's Air Ministry and Ministry of Home Security 'communique.' "Bombs which were dropped in south-west caused some damage and injured a small number of people. From elsewhere neither damage nor casualties have been reported."—Reuter.

ATTACK ON ENEMY SHIPPING IN OSLO HARBOUR

LONDON:—In the course of high altitude reconnaissance this morning flying fortress aircraft of the Bomber Command attacked enemy shipping in Oslo harbour, states an Air Ministry 'communique' which adds that all our aircraft returned.

STOP PRESS

NAZI NAVAL H. Q.

ANKARA, Sept. 7.

Travellers from Bulgaria report great German activity in Varna and Burgas. Rumours are circulating in Turkey that the German naval headquarters have been moved from Sofia to Varna.—Reuter.

ROOSEVELT'S BROADCAST POSTPONED

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.

President Roosevelt's broadcast has been postponed until Thursday, according to the Columbia Broadcasting System.—Reuter.

HUTS FOR NAZIS IN RUSSIAN WINTER

ANKARA: Finnish, Hungarian and Rumanian saw mills are busy producing thousands of standardised wooden huts which the Germans have ordered for use in Russia during the winter.

NAZI ESCORT SHIP BLOWN UP

LONDON, Sept. 7.

An escort vessel was blown up and a supply ship set on fire off the Dutch coast to-day according to an Air Ministry Communique.—Reuter.

Hitler's Head-Quarters

MADRID, Sept. 7.

The Berlin correspondent of "E.F.E." sends a graphic description of Hitler's Headquarters about which silence hitherto was maintained.

The Headquarters is no longer a train which was seen in newsreels. Difficulties of railway communications necessitated a change to a group of lorries which have been transformed into a kind of automobile encampment, he says.

"The camp is always pitched near a mountain or a wood so that Hitler can take solitary walks he is accustomed to at Berchtesgaden. At present it is near a large wood where Hitler walks alone with his dog. A thousand precautions are taken to keep the situation secret.

Mail is sent by air to different aerodromes and then by car to the camp. The Press Chief, Dr. Dietrich, has a special mobile office where world news is received so that Hitler is kept informed of current events.—Reuter.

Mahatma Is Master Of Social Sciences

Kripalani's Analysis Of India's Needs: Utility Of Khadi And Village Industries

BOMBAY, Sunday.

"To-day it is not so much a question of how the world will carry on with non-violence, but the question is how the world will survive the present violence", said Acharya Kripalani at the conclusion of the Khadi and Village Industries Sammelan at Jinnah Hall to-day.

MAHATMA IS MASTER OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

Referring to those persons who considered that Gandhiji was unscientific, the speaker said that in his daily life, and in his attitude to problems, Gandhiji clearly showed that he was the master of social sciences. Even his principles for basic education were so grounded on scientific lines, and India's requirements, that modern educationists had started appreciating it.

Emphasising the need for increased spinning and use of Khadi, the speaker said that he had witnessed innumerable instances when people in the villages had come running to the spinning centres, for the two or three annas they could earn by spinning. The tragedy of it was that such a small sum of money as even two pice was a great matter to them. When he looked at the dire poverty and need of the country, he had to overhaul all his old ideas and theories and formulate new ones which could fit the unique circumstances of India.

It was in such matters that Gandhiji had shown his genius. The difference between him and others, was the same as the difference between the natural poet who had not gone to school, and the professor who read books on poetry and tried to write it.

Dr. H. P. Dastur spoke about the superiority of rice and grain which had not been processed by the mills, but had been treated by crude village methods. It contained more vitamins.

Mr. Dilkush Diwanji gave his experience of Khadi production and village industries. The spinners were ready to spin, but more workers were wanted. If the Bhandars could double their sales, villages could use more spinning wheels. He considered that spinning was a boon to students who did not know what to do after primary education. The duty of city people was two-fold, to propagate the use of Khadi and to send more workers to the villages.

WHAT WOMEN CAN DO

Mrs. Hansa Mehta said that it was not possible to develop India's power industries to their fullest so long as India was not free. But there was nothing to prevent the encouragement of village industries. She exhorted the women to use village products as much as possible and hence increase their demand.

Mr. C. K. Narayanaswami said that the constructive programme of the Congress and the development of Village Industries, if approached in the right spirit, had revolutionary possibilities. No Socialist could have any quarrel with such a programme. Socialism said the speaker was not a set of dogmas or doctrines. It was a way of life and sought to eleminate social conflicts arising out of social inequities, inequalites and injustices. Under Socialism there would be no exploitation of Man by Man.

Proceeding the speaker said that fundamentally Mahatma Gandhi's constructive programme was a revolt against capitalism. He also sought to eliminate exploitation as the basis of social relations. There might be differences in methods of approach or in providing remedies; but in the present stage of world history and the place India occupied in it, the need was not

(Continued on page 6)

ROOSEVELT'S MOTHER DEAD

Speculation Regarding President's Broadcast On Tuesday

NEW YORK, September 7.

President Roosevelt's mother is dead.

HYDE PARK:—The President and his wife spent Saturday night at his mother's bedside and were with her when she died at 11.15 (Eastern Standard Time). She had been unconscious for twelve hours following what the family physician, Doctor Scott Smith called "acute circulatory collapse due principally to advanced age."

The first intimation of this development came on Friday night but Mrs. Roosevelt's condition did not become alarming until late on Saturday.

The funeral here on Tuesday will be private. The old lady spent most of the summer at her cottage in Campo Bello Island, New Brunswick. She left there for Hyde Park on August 31.

Mrs. Sara Roosevelt was the wife of Mr. James Roosevelt. In 1938 she met the King and Queen during their stay at the Hyde Park residence of the President and his wife, while Their Majesties were on their tour of Canada and the United States. Born in 1854 at Algonac, a mile from Newborg, New York State, Mrs. Roosevelt spent her childhood in Hongkong, where her father was in business. On her return to Algonac she married in 1880 James Roosevelt who was a distant cousin. In December, 1900 when the present President was eighteen his father died and thence forward Mrs. Roosevelt's affection was centred on her son, whose meteoric career she followed step by step with great pride.

In September 1937 at the age of 83 Mrs. Roosevelt went to Paris at the invitation of the French Government. She visited the Paris Exhibition where she was entertained to an official luncheon.

She entered the luncheon room on the arm of M. Bonnet, who was then French Minister of Finance and previously French Ambassador in Washington.

It is presumed that Mrs. Roosevelt will be buried in the yard of St. James' Episcopal Church in the Hyde Park village, where the President's father is interred. Mrs. Roosevelt was very active, attending many charitable functions and State occasions but it is known that the President when he went to Hyde Park for the week-end wanted his mother to have a "check up" at the hands of her doctor.

PRESIDENT'S BROADCAST

WASHINGTON: Hitherto White House officials are unable to say whether as the result of his mother's death President Roosevelt's broadcast, due on Tuesday will be cancelled, deferred or delivered at the scheduled time. If the latter course is adopted the broadcast would be from Hyde Park, instead of Washington.—Reuter.

Flying Fortress In Action

LONDON, Sept. 6.

A Flying Fortress Bomber attacked enemy shipping at Oslo from a high altitude during daylight to-day.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Young gentleman of good standing with world wide experience of many countries—of many useful subjects—Independent means will like to correspond with young ladies for friendship or matrimony —or for any other help needed. Apply Box No. 15011, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted for two months one qualified nurse—midwife to conduct a labour in a family of high status, up country. Apply with testimonials stating the minimum pay expected to Box No. 15010, "Bombay Chronicle."

Earn Rs. 50 per month without investment or security. Wanted energetic candidates to represent for securing orders of High Class Art Calendars. Ask for our illustrated Free Booklet. Glasgow Printing Co., Howrah. (5642)

Wanted immediately: A highly qualified and experienced Chemist for the manufacture of Acids & heavy chemicals and erection of new plants. Start according to qualifications from Rs. 400 to Rs. 600. Apply Box No. 15006, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted: Candidates For Station Master and Signaller's course; scholarship Rs. 30 and Railway fare terms. Free quarter. Apply with 2 annas stamps to The Director All-India Railway Routine Training Institute, Delhi. (14756)

V-Victory For Everybody in Securing Employment learning our "Specialized" Touch Typewriting monthly Re. 1/-. Ladies special arrangement. National Typewriting Institution, Dwarkadas Mansions, Sandhurst Road, (Marwadi Vidyalaya). (15018)

Wanted Gentleman and Lady M.B.B.S. Doctors also qualified Nurses, outstation Hospital. Apply Box No. 15019, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted graduate with Mathematics honours for collecting, tabulating and plotting statistical data. Apply in own handwriting Box 15016, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted young experienced Hindu compounder residing Matunga. Apply Dr. Row Morn 9-11. Vasant Chambers, King's Circle. (15020)

117. MOTOR CAR FOR SALE

Adler Cabriolet Convertabe 10 H.P. 5 seater 1939 model, owner driven, 35 m.p. gallon. Very good condition. No brokers. Phone 27547. (5999A)

"Cheverolet" Carry All Bus looking like Car accommodating nine, with special arrangements for extra heavy luggage, seats removable to convert as freighter in very good condition. Phone 27547 (5999)

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Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA.
HOURS OF BUSINESS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that with effect from the 13th September, 1941, until further notice, the hours of business of the Banking Department of the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, will be as follows:—

On WEEK-DAYS
10-30 A.M. to 3-30 P.M.

On SATURDAYS
10-30 A.M. to 1 P.M.

W. T. McCALLUM,
Manager.

Reserve Bank of India,
Bombay, 30th August, 1941.

5951

G. I. P. RAILWAY
MONTHLY TIME TABLE

WITH effect from 1st OCTOBER, 1941, the Two Anna MONTHLY TIME TABLE will be published every two months i.e. each issue will remain in force for two months.

The Annual subscription for Six issues of the TWO-Monthly Time Table will be Rs. 1-2-0 inclusive of postage.

Obtainable from all Bookstalls on this Railway.

(5952)

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all, that my client Mr. R. S. BENEGAL, who had declared himself as Printer and Publisher of the "Navakarnataka", Kannada Weekly has CANCELLED his declaration on 19-8-1941, and from that date has severed his connections with the management of the said paper, which is now printed and published by Mr. M. R. Sirur and the Sirur Printing Press, as its printers and publishers. In view of the fact that my client severed his connections with the management, printing and publishing of the said paper from the said date, no liability incurred by the present printers, publishers or proprietors of the paper shall in any way bind my client.

B. NARAYANASWAMY,
Advocate, High Court.

4-9-1941.

(6002)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS.

Local Self-Government Institute—Applications are invited from candidates desirous of joining L. S. G. D. Diploma Training Classes for Officers of Local Self-Government Service conducted under the joint auspices of this Institute and the Government of Bombay which commence on 3rd November 1941 at Bombay, Poona and Ahmedabad. Students admitted to the Sanitary Inspectors Class can better their prospects by joining L.S.G.D Classes simultaneously at Bombay Centre. Prospectus can be had from: The Director, Local Self-Government Institute, 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. (6003)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

Restore Normal Sight Without Eyeglasses: Write to-day for my remarkable scientific system. V. Gomes, D. C. (Chicago). Main Street, Poona. (15004)

POSTAL RECRUITMENT EXAMINATION

Wanted Candidates to Purchase Postal Recruitment Examination Papers, solved by B. C. Sarcar, B.A., B.T. Re. 1/8. Apply to Dum Dumji & Co. Hospital Road, Agra. (15012)

Public Notices

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

LOST SHARE CERTIFICATE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Share Certificate No. 7506 in respect of five Ordinary shares Nos. 510886 to 510890 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd. standing in the name of Joosub Mahomed Dama, now deceased has been LOST, MISLAID or DESTROYED. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their registered Office, Electric House, Post Fort, Bombay, No. 1, within one month from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate Certificate will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated 8th September, 1941.

15017

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

PAYMENT OF DIVIDEND ON ORDINARY SHARES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be closed from the 22nd September to the 6th October, 1941, both days inclusive, for the preparation of ad-interim dividend warrants at the rate of Rs 2/8/ per share, for the half-year ended 30th June, 1941, to Ordinary Shareholders of this Company whose names stand on its Register on the 20th day of September, 1941. The Dividend Warrants will be posted to shareholders on 25th October, 1941.

Intimation as to change of address should be notified to the Company by shareholders themselves, or their constituted attorneys, immediately

By Order of the Board,
R. D. KANGA,
Secretary.

8th September, 1941.

5992

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)

SITUATIONS VACANT.

STENOGRAPHERS—A competitive Examination will be held at Khargpur on Sunday the 28th September, 1941, to fill two vacancies—one permanent and one temporary—for experienced Shorthand Typists in the Loco Department of the B.-N. Railway. Salary Rs. 100/- p.m. (Fixed—Revised Scales of Pay). Applicants must be between the ages of 23 and 30 years, have a minimum speed of 120 words per minute in shorthand and 40 words in typewriting. None other need apply. Successful candidates other than those obtaining the first two places will have their names borne on a waiting list for future vacancies. Applications for permission to appear before the Examiners stating age and experience and enclosing copies of testimonials must reach the undersigned not later than Thursday the 18th September, 1941.

A. M. ROBERTSON,
Chief Mechanical Engineer,
B. N. Railway, Khargpur.

5997

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that VISHNU GOPAL SAWANT of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to my client.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office at 41, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY:

All that piece or parcel of land, admeasuring about 590.1 square yards together with the Chawl standing thereon bearing Municipal G Ward No. 5682 (3) and Street No 158 B, which forms a portion of a larger piece of land, admeasuring about 1,523 Square Yards of the Pension and Tax Tenure, situate at Gopi Tank Road, Upper Mahim in the Island, Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 33, 33A, New Nos. B/3528, A/3529; Old Survey No. 158 and New Survey No. B/141 part of 2/141 and Cadastral Survey No. 1 A/589 Mahim Division and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipality under Ward G Nos. 5682 (2), 5682 (3), 5682 (4) and Street Nos. 158 A, 158 B, and 158 C and bounded as follows:—On or towards the North partly by the property of Harischandra Devji Raut and others and partly by the Common passage, on or towards the South by the property of Church of St. Michael, on or towards the East by the property of Baskar Hari Patil and on or towards the West by the property of Balibhadra Balaji.

Dated this 6th day of September, 1941.

JOSEPH A. DIAS.
Purchaser's Attorney.

5993

Public Notices

TENDER NOTICE.

THE CONTROLLER OF PURCHASE, Department of Supply, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of mild steel plates of sizes, rounds and dividing steel plates as per drawing. The price of tender form No. MP|BH. 6304 is Rs. 5 per set plus As. 8 being the cost of one drawing. Due date of submission and opening of tenders at 12 noon on 15-9-41 and 16-9-41 respectively.

6004

Auction Sales

GANDHI & CO.
Government Auctioneers.

AUCTION WILL TAKE PLACE AT BOMBAY.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS "MANEK VILLA" AT PANCHGANI, DISTRICT SATARA

Messrs. Gandhi & Co., Auctioneers will, under instruction from Mr. Varjivandas Vanmalidas Shanghavi, the Receiver appointed in the High Court Suit No. 817 of 1940 (Varjivandas Vanmalidas Shanghavi and others vs. Girdharlal Rangildas and others) pursuant to the Consent Decree passed in the said Suit on the 22nd January 1941 sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Valuable Immovable Property known as "Manek Villa" on TUESDAY the 23rd inst. at 3 P.M. (S T.) at No. 72, Medows Street, Fort.

ALL that piece of land with the messuage tenements and three bungalows standing thereon called or known as "Manek Villa" (exclusive of the movable furniture lying in upon or about the property) and situate at Panchgani, Sub District Wai, District Satara bearing bungalow No. 115, City Survey No. 55-3 containing by admeasurement about one acre and 30 gunthas situate on the east side of Mahableshwar Road.

For further Particulars please apply to Messrs. Hiralal M. Mehta & Co., Attorneys for the Receiver at Cama Chambers, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & Co.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 134 BALES OF A. R. BUKHEDI, BUSOGA AND JINJA AFRICAN COTTON.
Under instructions from and on behalf of the concerned Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY MONDAY, the 8th September 1941, at 2-15 p.m. (S.T.) at Sewree Cotton Exchange lying on open jetha.
113 Bales A. R. Bukhedi.
6 Bales A. R. Busoga.
15 Bales A. R. Jinja.
African cotton (all country damaged).
Terms—25 p.c. deposit.

AUCTION SALE OF 23 BALES OF WASTE COTTON.
Under instructions from the Bank concerned Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by public auction on THURSDAY, the 11th September, 1941, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at No. 7 Shed, Blue Gate Alexandra Docks.
23 Bales Cotton Waste (Strips) (damaged by water).
Terms—Cash.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay Goes Musical!
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DALSUKH PANCHOLI'S
"KHAZANCHI"
THE POPULAR MUSICAL OF 1941
23rd WEEK
AT
KRISHNA
TALKIES: DUBASH THEATRE.
DAILY AT 4, 7, 10 P.M.

ZANANA SHOW To-day
(Marathi) & Thursday (Hindi)
2 P.M.
ATRE PICTURES' Popular Hit
Charano-ki-Dasi
Hindi—PAYACHI DASI—Marathi
12th WEEK at
NEW WEST END
MARATHI: 4-30, 7-15 P.M.
HINDI: 10 P.M.
Four Shows on Wednesday.

6th WEEK ..... AND
STILL GOING STRONG
GREAT INDIA PICTURES'
AKELA
AKELA
Starring: MAZHAR KHAN, BIBBO, MOTI. E. BILIMORIA
LAMINGTON
Daily: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
Matinee Today 1-45 p.m.

Sir Maharaj Singh's Resignation Accepted

LUCKNOW, Sept. 6.

Sir Maharaj Singh has tendered resignation of his office as Vice-Chancellor of the Lucknow University which has been accepted by His Excellency the Chancellor as from October 6.

Sir Maharaj will continue as Vice-Chancellor till then.—United Press.

U. P. Sikh Demands

MUSSOOREE, Sept. 6.

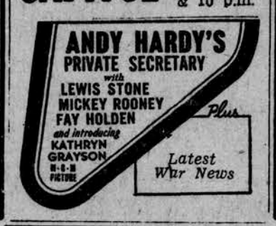
"Sikh Baptism has been a most successful attempt that has been undertaken in the U. P. to emancipate the masses from oppression, caste consciousness slavery to priesthood and other humiliating customs", declared Sardar Inder Singh, in the course of his Presidential address at the third session of the U. P. Central Sikh Conference. He added that love and sacrifice in service were the two ideals of the Sikh community.

He asked the Sikhs to press for their just demands in regard to recruitment to Government services and for recognition as minority community in United Provinces. He paid tribute to Dr. Tagore and urged inclusion of a Sikh representative in the Viceroy's Expanded Executive Council.—A. P.

BENARES:—About a lakh and a half of devout Hindus had a bath in the holy Ganges on Friday night on the occasion of the lunar eclipse.

TO-DAY AND EVERY DAY
NATIONAL STUDIOS'
SISTER
Starring:
SHEIKH MUKHTAR,
NALINI JAYWANT,
HARISH, HUSN BANU,
KANAIYALAL.
Direction: MEHBOOB
IN 5th WEEK at
PATHE
DAILY AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

EXCELSIOR
4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
IRENE
DUNNE
DUNNE
AND
CARY
GRANT
GRANT
in
Columbias smash romantic drama
PENNY SERENADE
unforgettable entertainment

CAPITOL at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.


STUDENTS' FIRST DUTY TO COUNTRY

Plea For All-Round Effort For Abolition Of Illiteracy And Promotion Of Communal Unity

BOMBAY, Saturday

A resolution mourning the death of poet Rabindranath Tagore and another condemning the police lathi-charge on student demonstrators on the Convocation day and the third endorsing the constructive programme for students formulated by the Fort Students' Union and appealing to the students in Fort area to do all they could to carrry it out were passed at a Conference of the Fort Students' Union to-day. The second resolution also appealed to the Vice-Chancellor to take up the matter with the authorities and to press for an impartial inquiry.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi, presided over the Conference.

Mr. P. N. Joshi, General Organiser of the Conference traced the history and activities of the union and said that they had opened a library and reading room, organised Hindustani classes and spinning clubs and had spun 40 thousand yards of yarn in an year.

The constructive programme they had chalked out comprised among other things, working towards Hindu-Muslim Unity, the spread of literacy, teaching of Hindustani, rural uplift, slum cleaning and spinning and using Khaddar.

STUDENTS' FIRST DUTY

Mr. Brelvi, President of the Conference speaking in Hindustani told the students that their main duty was to their studies, and the more education they received the better would be the service they could render.

"Your first duty is to free the country, and the second duty is to make it so progressive that other countries will consider it as a model" he said.

Referring to the constructive programme of the Union, the speaker said that whatever community one belonged to, one could always work for such things as the abolition of illiteracy and promotion of Hindu-Muslim unity.

He advised the students of different communities to form friendships with one another and establish closer social relations. The friendships formed in schools and colleges lasted through a life-time. They should not allow differences on views about politics to interfere with their social relations. But unfortunately, in India, there was very little intercourse between members of different communities. The students could do much to bring about a better understanding among different communities by organizing social gatherings and clubs and inter-communal dinners.

LITERACY PROBLEM

Referring to the problem of illiteracy, the speaker said that illiteracy was one of the worst drawbacks of the country. The State alone could remove the drawback but every voluntary effort helped.

With regard to the teaching of Hindustani by the union, Mr. Brelvi said that the Hindi-Urdu was an unfortunate controversy and the distance between the two languages was threatening to become greater, with different people insisting on introducing Persian, Arabic and Sanskrit words in the two languages.

CONGRESS LEAD

Urdu was not the language of either the Muslims or the Hindus alone but was the result of their joint endeavours. Originally the language was simple and differed very little from Hindi. Unfortunately latterly for a variety reasons, there had been a tendency among writers and speakers of Urdu to use more and more Arabic and Persian words and for writers and speakers of Hindi to use more and more Sanskrit words. In this matter the Congress had struck the right note in suggesting a compromise by calling the national language Hindustani and postulating that it should have the simplest and the most common words in Urdu and Hindi and should be easily intelligible both to the Hindu and the Muslim masses.

But, unfortunately, many Congressmen did not make serious efforts to carry out the intention of the Congress honestly and were prone to import more and more Sanskrit words in the national language and identify Hindi with Hindustani. This created the suspicion in the minds of Muslims that Urdu was sought to be suppressed in the name of nationalism. Mr. Brelvi urged that this suspicion should be removed by a strict adherence to the intention of the Congress.

Mr. Brelvi expressed his pleasure at the spinning and khaddar programme of the union. The wearing of Khaddar did not necessarily connote the acceptance of the Congress progtamme. On the other hand, it simply meant that one was anxious to provide work for India's peasantry which was perforce idle for more than six months in the year. In this matter, political leanings had nothing to do He exhorted the audience as far as possible, to use Swadeshi in preference to foreign manufactures, for by so doing they would not only conserve the national wealth, but also give a fillip to industries. He appealed to the students to make as much use as possible of the products of village industries.

In conclusion, he advised the Hindus to work for the abolition of the caste-system which created internal barriers, and the Muslims to work for the removal of the Purdah system which kept all their women in bondage. Such internal defects only weakened a nation and made progress impossible. Mr. Brelvi regretted the absence of women students from the Conference and emphasized that they could make no progress worth the name, until they accorded to their sisters a status of full equality and secured their co-operation in every field of public activity.

Mr. Abdul Parikh, Mr. Mahindra Bhatt, Mr. Lalu Shah and Mr. Inayatullah also spoke.

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CALCUTTA.

Ramakrishna Mission Flood Relief Work

Swami Sambuddhananda, President, Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, writes:—

In Pardi Taluka and a part of Dharampur State, till the 27th August the Mission has distributed 591 mds. 29 srs. of corn and 2424 pieces of clothes to the flood-afflicted people of 23 villages. Most of the distressed families require some utensils and blankets for their bedding, which they have lost during the abnormal rise of the flood-water which rose as nigh as 15 feet over the plinths of their dwellings. Besides, the Taluka, being a paddy growing district, has every reason to fear the outbreak of famine for want of rain. This will multiply the duties and the responsibilities of the relief workers.

We appeal, therefore, to the generous public of Bombay and also well-to-do men of the Taluka to contribute their quota to the Ramakrishna Mission Relief Fund.

Any contribution, however small, in cash, kind or cloth or housing material will be most thankfully received by the President, Sri Ramakrishna Mission Khar, Bombay 21, or the Treasurer of the Mission, Mr. F. J. Ginwala, Solicitor, Old French Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, the Secretary of the Mission, Mr. D. M. Daru, of Messrs. Thakoredas, Daru and Hemani, Alli Chambers, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, the Secretary, Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, 64 Portuguese Church Street, Dadar (B. B. & C. I.) Bombay, or the Ramakrishna Mission Relief Camp, P. O. Vapi, Daman Road Station, (B.B.C.I.) Surat District.

Commission To Inquire Into Indus Dispute

SIMLA, September 6.

The Commission appointed by the Governor-General to investigate the complaint of the Government of Sind about their interests in the water from the River Indus will consist of the following persons:—

Chairman.— The Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. N. Rau, a Judge of the Calcutta High Court.

Members:—Mr. P. F. B. Hickey, D.S.O., retired Chief Engineer, Irrigation Branch, United Provinces; and Mr. H. E. Chave, Chief Engineer, Madras.

The Commission will be formally constituted on September 15 and the parties are being asked to appear before it on September 22, in Simla.—A. P.

COONOOR:—Mr. M. A. Ambrose of Ootacamund who was arrested by the Police for making an anti-war speech on August 26th was convicted by Mr. J. L. Wood, I.C.S. Joint First Class Magistrate Coonoor, under the Defence of India Rules and sentenced to suffer R. I. for 12 months. The accused was placed in 'C' Class and taken to the Alipuram Jail.

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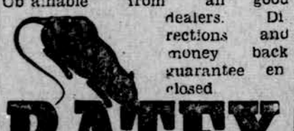

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BOMBAY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Bhadarva Vad 3, 1997
Muslim: Shaban 15, 1360
Parsi: Farvardin 4, 1311
Sunrise: 6h. 25m.
Sunset: 6h. 49m.
Hightide: 1.19 13.26
Lowtide: 7.03 19.28

INDUSTRIAL COURT: The Full Bench of the Industrial Court will meet to-day (Monday) at 11 a.m. in the High Court, Bombay, to hear certain disputes from Khandesh and Ahmedabad re: dearness allowance.

MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY: The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the month of August, 1941, was 2,330, of whom 1,317 were males and 1,013 females.

TO-DAY'S PROTEST MEETING: Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Union a public meeting will be held on Chowpatty to protest against the arrest of Com. M. Farooqui, the General Secretary A. I. S. F. at 6 p.m. to day (Monday).

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK LTD.: The opening ceremony of the Bank at Kilachand Devchand Building Apollo Street, Fort, will be performed to-day (Monday) at 5-45 p.m. by Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta President of the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

CLASSES IN A. R. P. TRAINING: Under the auspices of the Hindustan Scouts, Bombay North District, classes in ambulance and A. R. P. training will be held every Saturday and Sunday between 4 and 6 p.m. in the R. M. Bhat High School, Parel, throughout the month of September.

BHARATIYA VIDYA BHAVAN: The next lecture under the auspices of the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan will take place at 4 p.m. to-day (Monday) at University Buildings (South Wing, Ground Floor) the subject will be "Indus Civilization—Cultural" and the Speaker, Dr. A. D. Pusalker.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' UNION: The second lecture of the series on Communal problem under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Union will be delivered to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. by M. A. A. A. Fyzee at the Lecture Hall of the office of the Union, Mantri House, 1, French Bridge, Opp Royal Opera House.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION: Under the auspices of the St. John Ambulance Association of the Sion Centre First Aid Classes will be started at the Maharashtra High School, Lower Parel, from to-day (Monday). Candidates who are desirous to join the classes may see Principal N. M. Kale, the Divisional Warden of the DeLisle Road Area. The classes will meet on Mondays and Thursdays at 6-30 p.m. during the month of of September. Instruction will be given in Marathi.

"NORTH BOMBAY STUDENTS' UNION": The Secretary of the Union writes:

The "Tagore Day" The programme (September 21) will consist of works of Tagore in songs, poems and dances, and the performance of one of his famous plays "Sacrifice". Out of the proceeds of the programme, contribution will be given to th "All India Tagore Memorial Fund." We appeal to the student community of Bombay and also to the general public of Bombay to contribute generously to the Tagore Memorial by purchasing our tickets.

CHARKHA CLASS: Charkha Class will be opened at Parel by the F Ward District Congress Committee. Those who wish to learn may register their names personally or by letter in the F Ward District Congress Committee's Office, at 8 to 11 a.m. or 4 to 8 p.m.

'F' WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE: A free Hindi-Class for the residents of the F Ward District Parel will be opened by the F Ward Congress Committee. Those who wish to take advantage may register their names personally or by letter in the F Ward District Committee's Office at 8 to 11 a.m. or 4 to 8 p.m.

NATIONAL OIL WORKERS UNION (BOMBAY): The first Annual General Meeting of the National Oil Workers' Union, was held at Siwree on September 3, Mr. G. Mapara presided.

The annual Report and the Accounts were passed and the following Office-bearers for the coming year were elected.

President: Mr. H. R. Pardiwala, Vice-President: Mr. G. Mapara, Mr. M. N. Baig, General Secretary: Mr. M. E. Ansari, Treasurer: Mr. S. G. Athavale.

Khurshed Mandal's Useful Work Praised

PRIZES IN ELOCUTION COMPETITION AWARDED: The elocution competition of the Parsi college students held under the auspices of Khurshed Mandal, Bombay, took place at Dr Sir Jivanji Mody Hall. The aims and objects of the Mandal and the work which the Mandal was doing were explained. The Mandal was fortunate in securing the services of distinguished members of the community who were always readily consenting to act as Judges of the said Competition.

Thereafter the Competition took place and the Judges announced that the following candidates were the prize winners:—

(1) Mr. J. S. Bhownagree got the Gold Medal, being the first prize. (2) Miss Roda Anklesaria got the Silver Medal and Rs. 18 in cash for books, being the second prize. (3) Mr Rusi C. Billimoria got Rs. 15 in cash, being the third prize.

Mrs. Engineer distributed the prizes to the winning candidates. Mr. Jehanbax R. Dastoor was awarded a Silver medal and a book for standing first in languages at the recent B. A. Examination of the University of Bombay.

Mr. N. P. Engineer on behalf of himself and his co-judges stated that he was very glad to see that the Mandal was doing very useful work. The holding of such an elocution Competition was very desirable and deserved encouragement.

Mr. Hormusji Mistry, Chairman of the Mandal, then thanked the three Judges and Mrs. Engineer for having graced the occasion with their presence and for giving encouragement to the work which the Mandal was doing.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Andy Hardy's Private Secretary". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"That Night in Rio". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Bitter Sweet". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Penny Serenade" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"She Knew all the Answers". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Asela" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
Pathe—"Sister" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Naya Sansar" Daily at 3-30, 6-45 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Charandas-ki-Dasi" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Lagan" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Khazanchi" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Kanchan". Daily at 1-30, 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Shadi" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Amrit" Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
HINDMATA—'Manthan" Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m.
CHITRA—"Pardesi" Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.
PALACE—Daily change of programme.
MAJESTIC—"Thoratanchi Kamla" Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
SUPER—"Bambaiwali" Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.

VARIETY IN AID OF AMBULANCE

A variety entertainment, in aid of Ambulance Division was held on Saturday evening at the office of the Accountant-General's, Sunderbai Hall. Mr. K. Telang took active part in organising the show.

The programme consisted of many attractive musical items. Dance by Uma Maitra and Sushila and Indumati Sulakhi was well appreciated. Vimal Patki and Vinodini Desai entertained the audience with songs.

There was also demonstration of physical feats by the Bombay Gymnastic Institute and Shivaji Vyayam Mandir.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Sept. 7.

The All-India weather chart upto 8 hours on Sunday together with shade temperature and maximum and minimum rainfall for past 24 hours, since 1st June and departure from the normal is as under:—

Stations.	Maximum Temp.	Minimum Tem.	Rainfall for last 24 hrs.	Rainfall since June 1.	Departure from normal.
Chittagong	87	78	0.2	71.0	+4.5
Calcutta	88	77	0.5	63.7	+24.0
Cuttack	91	81	4.4	49.5	+5.7
Patna	94	76	2.1	35.5	—0.1
Benares	95	81	0	20.8	—9.0
Allahabad	95	81	0	18.4	—9.4
Lucknow	96	78	0	22.3	—6.9
Jhansi	97	81	0	14.3	—14.5
Agra	97	79	0	12.4	—8.5
Delhi	99	76	0	8.0	—11.3
Ambala	87	71	0	15.2	—5.4
Ludhiana	93	68	0	16.4	—2.8
Lahore	95	66	0	8.7	—4.9
Sialkot	96	65	0	15.0	—5.3
Rawalpindi	90	61	0	21.6	+1.3
Multan	94	76	0	5.9	
Srinagar	78	49	0	5.4	—1.1
Peshawar	92	64	0	2.6	—1.4
Quetta	80	44			
Rangoon	86	77	0.1	7.9	+24.9
Khandwa	88	75	0	31.3	+9.3
Jubbulpore	93	74	T	31.8	—12.5
Nagpur	92	71	1.1	34.4	—2.5
BOMBAY	88	78	0	32.5	—26.4
Ratnagiri	85	78	0.9	50.3	—34.8
Ahmednagar	88	67	0	7.6	—5.0
Poona	88	69	0	16.3	
Sholapur	90	71	0	12.1	—3.1
Hyderabad Dn.	86	71	0.5	11.0	—8.2
Mysore	81	67	0.1	16.8	+6.2
Calicut	84	75	0.1	78.1	—3.6
Simla	72	56	0	40.7	—3.1
Pachmarhi	82	65	0.2	51.3	—9.0
Bhavnagar	95	74	0.1	25.4	+8.6
Jacobabad	98	79	0	0	—2.1
Hyderabad Snd	101	77	0	6.1	+0.6
Karachi	86	78	0	1.8	—3.9
Rajkot	95	73	0	19.6	—2.3
Ahmedabad	93	77	0	43.6	+19.6
Bhopal	89	71	4.6	0.6	
Akola	91	76	0	22.5	+0.2
Amraoti	90	76	0	21.0	—2.4
Indore	87	70	0	27.5	+2.4
Mussoorie	70	60	0	54.1	—11.9
Mahableshwar	71	59	0.2	175.0	—61.8
Baroda	92	77	0	38.5	
Belgaum	82	69	0	36.6	+5.1
Murree	69	52	0	26.8	—6.2
Bijapur	88	70	0.1	7.2	—2.1
Mount Abu	73	63	0	62.9	+10.6
Ootacamund	63	53	0.3	25.4	+3.0
Jodhpur	92	78	0	7.8	—2.4
Gwalior	0	81	0	10.4	

T indicates rainfall from 1 to 4 cents
A. P.

INCREASE IN RAINFALL IN N. E. INDIA & C. P.

POONA, Sept. 7.

There has been an increase in rainfall generally in North East India and Central Provinces. Rainfall has been widespread in Bengal, Orissa, East Central Provinces, North Hyderabad and Mysore, and local in Assam, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, West Central Provinces, South Hyderabad, Malabar and North Madras Coast, while a few falls occurred in West Central India, Konkan, South East Madras and Madras Deccan.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Bhopal five inches; Burdwan, Sambalpur, Patna, Honavar, Kurnool and Mercara two each; Mymensingh, Gopalpur, Shillong and Darjeeling one and a half each; Nagpur, Chanda, and Nizamabad one each.

Temperatures continue below normal in the extreme North of the country.

Forecast until 8th evening: There will be widespread rain in North East India, East Central Provinces, Malabar and Mysore. Rainfall will also extend to Northern half of the United Provinces, and in and near the Punjab Hills. Elsewhere there will be no large change.

Heavy rainfall warning: Locally heavy rain is likely in East Central Provinces, Chota Nagpur, Orissa, the adjoining districts of West Bengal and Bihar during the next 48 hours.—A. P.

BEHARILAL VYAS DEAD

Great Loss To People Of C. I. States

(From Our Correspondent)

DOHAD, Sept. 7.

Mr. Beharilal Vyas, Ratlam Conspiracy Case prisoner, who was convicted for 11 years on August 18 expired yesterday morning after a serious attack of cholera in the Ratlam State Hospital.

Mr. Beharilal was attacked by cholera on 1st noon and was removed to State hospital. Mr. Kamalashanker Pandya on getting the news of his serious illness at once wired to the Ratlam State Dewan to release Mr. Beharilal Vyas on parole. The Dewan wired back admitting the seriousness of Mr Beharilal's condition.

Mr. Beharilal came from a noble family of Gwalior Jagirdars and aged 25 years.

Mr. Pandya's Appeal

Mr. Kamlashanker Pandya, has issued the following statement:

"The people of the Central India States and the Ratlam public in particular has lost a valiant soldier in the death of Sjt. Beharilal Vyas. The movement of the liberation of the States' Peoples of Central India has suffered an irreparable loss by the death of this honest and bold worker and in whose veins ran the blood of a genuine revolutionary of the finest type. The Ratlam State did not think proper to release the dying man even on humanitarian grounds. I appeal to the workers of Central India to have a fitting monument in memory of one who lived for the State's peoples and died for them."

"MR. VAIDYA IN CHINA"

Mr. K. B. Vaidya writes:—I am indebted to you for publishing on the 4th instant in your esteemed paper the report in extenso of the interview that your representative had with me recently on my arrival from China But due perhaps to oversight or to want of space, the most important fact came to be omitted therefrom although I had specifically mentioned it, and that is, I went to China primarily as a merchant and not as a journalist. And my departure was due to the initiative of Seth Amritlal Ojha, on behalf of whose firm I went to sell Indian coal and other products. This is the most important factor in my life in China, because he placed me in charge of his large business there, and the prestige that I acquired there was solely due to this fact. I became a journalist by accident and hobby although I continued all along to do my own business which is continued even now.

What little service I was able to render to the Indian community in China and to the cause of Sino-Indian unity was entirely due to Mr. Ojha's initiative, encouragement, support and confidence in my work, and to the earlier training in my seven years' service with the Scindia Steam Navigation Company under Seth Walchand Hirachand, the late Sir Lalubhai Samaldas and Seth Narottam Morarjee and also to the advice and suggestions of Mr. M. A. Master from time to time.

This explanation is necessary to remove the impression that I went to China as a journalist, and to give the credit for my achievements where it is due.

BHARATI DAY

The General Secretary of the South Indian Association, Bombay, writes:—

The twentieth anniversary of the late Subramania Bharati, the great patriot-poet of South India, falls on Thursday, September 11. The South Indian Association has decided to celebrate the day on Wednesday, September 10, being a holiday.

The programme will include a procession followed by Flag Salutation at the Nappo Maidan, Matunga (G.I.P.). A portrait of Bharati will be unveiled at the Association premises at 9 a.m. (S. T.) Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary of the Indian National Congress, will address the gathering at the Maidan and unveil the portrait at the Association premises. All South Indian and other organisations are requested to co-operate with the South Indian Association in making the celebration of the Bharati Day a great success.

PUBLIC MEETING AT MATUNGA

Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary of the Indian National Congress, will address a public meeting at Nappoo Maidan, Matunga (G.I.P) today (Monday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.). The meeting will be held under the auspices of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee and Mr. Dhirajlal B. Desai President of the B.P.C.C. will preside.

"BEWARE OF PERPETRATING RIVALRIES"

Miss Anjani Jivraj Mehta writes:

"I find my name among the signature of a letter addressed to the women students of Bombay in connection with the move to organise them which appears in today's issue of your paper.

I have not signed that letter nor do I know anything about it".

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COMMERCE MEMBER IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Commerce Member to the Government of India, arrived here this morning from Karachi, to participate in the Textile Conference to be held on Monday and Tuesday.

Benares Hindu University Examination Results

The list of candidates of the Benares Hindu University who have passed the M.Sc. (Agricultural Botany) Examination of the University held in April, 1941, is as under. Class is put in brackets.

23 Shyam Wadhwani (I.) 9. Ganga Prasad (I.) 16. Krishna Kumar Nanda (I.). 1. (Mrs.) Sati Atmaram Malkani (I.). 2. Ramchandra Bhimrao Jatkar (II.) 3. Ajai Kumar Roy (II.) 4. Baboo Lal Gupta (II.) 5. Bishambar Dayal (I.). 6. Chandra Gupta Agrawal (I.) 7. Daya Nidhi Srivastava (I.) 8. Dhanendra Gupta (I.). 10. Govind Chandra Agarwal (I.) 11. Govind Ramchandra Tatwawadi (II). 12. Gyanendra Verma (I.) 13. Hari Shanker Pathak (II.). 14. Kameshwar Saran Roya (II.). 15. K. P. Pillay (II.) 17. Maganlal Mohanlal Shukla (II.). 18. Nayani Veeramohana Rao (I.) 19. Raj Nath Singh (II.) 20. Rameshwar Dayal Mathur (II.) 21. Seringapatam Krishna Sastry Suryanarayan (II.) 22. Sheo Kumar Verma (I.) 24. Uma Shanker Singh (II.) 25. Radha Krishan Tondon (II.).

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1941.

VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

The Khadi and Village Industries Conference, held in the Jinnah Hall on Saturday and Sunday, was meant to emphasize the need for more strenuous efforts in promoting village industries including khaddar, in spite of the Satyagraha movement. Gandhiji has time and again stressed the point that Satyagraha itself cannot wholly succeed unless it is coupled with the constructive programme in which the promotion of cottage industries holds a prominent place. That is why he exhorts Satyagrahis themselves to carry on constructive work till they actually get into jail. That work needs to be more strenuously attended to by those who for one reason or other cannot participate in the Satyagraha. Conferences like the one held in Bombay serve to emphasize this need and will also be helpful in devising ways and means to make the work of promoting village industries more efficient.

Need For Wider Propaganda

The Bombay Conference laid the greatest stress on khaddar. Nobody will grudge that but the big possibilities of other village industries might well have received a little more attention, if only because these industries are less known than khaddar. Hand-pounding of rice, for instance, is an excellent industry from every point of view. As Dr. H. P. Dastur pointed out at the Conference and as several others have been doing for years past at the annual Baby and Health Week Exhibitions, hand-pounded rice is more nutritious, being richer in vitamins and mineral salts. It has a vast market in a city like Bombay if only its importance is brought home to the people and it is made available regularly at various centres and at reasonable rates. For some time it will have to be hawked regularly together with propagandist leaflets as khaddar was hawked and preached in the early years of its advent. All this work, of course, needs wide organisation and the earnest work of a number of volunteers. There are several other village industries which can and need to be promoted, though they may not be so universal as khaddar and may not have any of its glamour. Handmade paper is only one of many that can be easily named. We trust more attention will be paid to these important industries. They cannot all be started in Bombay City but here we have a splendid market, and if it is tapped in an efficient manner, it can relieve unemployments in numerous villages in the country.

Rationale Of Cottage Industries

Acharya Kripalani who opened the Conference made a speech of outstanding merit on what may be called the philosophy of village industries. He dealt with the subject comprehensively and brought out the political as well as the economic significance of small decentralised village industries. In addition to the familiar aspects of the problem of cottage industries he explained their political or rather politico-economical influence on nations in the following words which deserve to be carefully read and pondered. He said: "Modern democracy has crashed on two rocks, economic exploitation with its consequent inequality, and international violence. Equality before law and a vote are inconsistent with poverty and starvation. So is internal peace and non-violence inconsistent with international war and violence. Cottage industry destroys these two enemies to democracy. It puts a stop to economic exploitation and inequality at its very source. Yet, unlike Communism, it does not destroy the free individual who is the very essence of democracy. Also cottage industry would make the present day mechanised war difficult if not altogether impossible. But for centralised big industrialisation, the present day destructive war machines could not be manufactured. Again, centralised big industry by employing big gangs of men, turns the free individual worker in an industry into a de-individualised member of the proletariat, ready to follow a dictator The boss in the factory who regulates and regiments masses of human beings is the prototype of the dictator in the State. Cottage industry would make the boss and the regimentation impossible. It would at the same time create a class of independent and robust peasants and artisans. It, therefore, combines the democratic and the socialistic principles. It also facilitates international non-violence by making present day mechanised warfare difficult. So far as it does these things, it must be considered an idealistic and spiritual principle which will be helpful to us not only to-day but also in the future when we are free." Mr. Kripalani could not but have strengthened the convictions of his listeners about the beneficence of the movement. If his speech is amplified and published as a pamphlet by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, it is bound to appeal to a very wide public indeed. And to hawk the pamphlet and other propagandist literature on village industries, together with the products of such industries will be one of the best methods of celebrating the forthcoming seventy-second birthday of Gandhiji. Mr. Kripalani said in the course of his speech: "Khadi and village industries, as conceived by Gandhiji and advocated by the Congress are not a revivalist movement, turning back the hand of the clock of progress but a revolutionary movement conceived of course, not on Marxist lines but through the Indian genius." Whether the revolutionary movement will be successful or not will depend not merely on its merits but more on the strenuous efforts of those who believe in it.

After Eleven Weeks

The end of the eleventh week of the war finds the Russians hard pressed but still far from being down, let alone out. The Odessa garrison and its people are going almost merrily along the job of making the Rumanian soldier sorry for besieging. Marshal Budenny is keeping the eastern Bank of the lower Dnieper inviolate at great cost to the enemy. Kiev is holding out not defensively but aggressively while further north, von Bock's outflanking manoeuvres do not appear to have met with any significant success. And in the Smolensk region the Nazis have been definitely forced into the defensive.

It is, however, the Leningrad sector which is the centre of the greatest and most furious fighting and the focus of world attention. The danger to Leningrad is undoubtedly serious with the Germans hurling their full land and air might against the city. The defenders, however, are even more determined and resolute and are not going to yield a single inch without exacting a price grievously disproportionate for the enemy. We doubt if the Germans will be able to conquer Leningrad without decisively crippling their military machine. Meanwhile, we note with interest a Rome report that British aircraft are participating in the defence of Leningrad. We hope the Italian report is correct.

Basic Schools

In his general report on the progress of education in the province of Assam Mr. G. A. Small, who was till recently Director of Public Instruction in the province has made a reference to the interview he had with Gandhiji regarding Basic education and to certain Basic schools he visited. Referring to the subject of co-relating literary knowledge with the central craft, a fundamental feature of basic education, Mr. Small says that in Gandhiji's school in his own Ashram he "could see no sign of any attempt to co-relate such subjects as reading and writing with spinning that was continually in progress. Co-relation is a sound recognized principle. But it does not follow that every literary lesson can or should be co-related with spinning or other central subject Any sound principle can be strained to a "reductio ad absurdum". If the teachers whom Mr. Small saw at work failed to make the possible and necessary use of the principle, they erred, but one can hope they will improve with experience. In any case their shortcomings do not at all reflect on the principle of co-relation.

Referring to his general impression about the schools he visited, Mr. Small says: "I left with the impression that I had been visiting a number of cotton factories, employing dozens of unhappy little slaves which needed an early visit from an Inspector of Factories and representative of the S. P. C. C." Mr. Small may be sincere in his views, and probably he saw the worse types of basic schools, for we believe in the possibility of over-doing spinning. But the language that he uses and his remarks in general make it clear that he is very much prejudiced against the whole basic scheme. However, the scheme has survived more puerile ridicule.

I WAS IN THE SEPTEMBER BLITZ

By U. S. NAVANI

(This is a first-hand account of the ordeal that faced London— an account given by an Indian who has heard the drone of jerries, the whizzing of bombs, the crash of debris).

I was in London during the whole of the September and part of the October blitz. I was staying at the Central Y.M.C.A. in Great Russell Street. It was the first Saturday night of September when London was first bombed. The jerries (Germans) had come over the docks during the day and had started fires which served them as beacons at night. In the evening I was travelling in the tube to the south-east when the train came to a standstill at Leicester Square. We came out and I took a bus to the Elephant and Castle—my destination. At midnight I wended my way back to the hostel where I was staying. Buses and trains had stopped running and the taxis were scarce. I had hardly gone a few paces when for the first time I heard the drone of the twin-engine German bomber — an alternate 'zum'—something like the deep breathing of a man in agony. Searchlights were scouring the skies and there were occasional flares and noises of crashes. I stood in a shop doorway, but then boldly came out. I hurried along and as I heard the jerry I became rather frightened. An Emergency Policeman with a tin hat guided me to a shelter. It was a surface shelter chiefly occupied by elderly working class people, and a couple of young chirping girls. I got bored and came out determined to reach my digs. The road was all deserted. It was a moonlit night. I crossed Westminster Bridge and stood under the shadow of Big Ben, and looked back and saw a most fascinating sight. The dome of St. Paul was silhouetted against a pink glow which came from a fire at the docks. The whole sky in the South East was lit up by that fire. It was one o'clock by Big Ben and some people had collected to gaze at the scene. I heard the jerry again and so I hurried home.

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From now on, night-bombing became regular. Every night as I settled in my bed I had a last look at my worldly belongings and thought it was the end. I was on the fourth floor. The windows would rattle and the shaking of houses in the distance, the crash of explosives, and the awful screams of screaming bombs would make me sit up in my bed and I would say: "Well when the next one comes I shall go down." I never did although we had a shelter in the basement which was really the gym, just because I was too lazy The jerries used to come at first at 7 and later on at 9 almost to the tick of the clock. The all clear was more uncertain but it invariably went at six in the morning and quite often during the night. The sirens made the most ghastly sound and the official description of 'warbling' notes is I venture to suggest, rather far fetched.

★

Life during the air raids became very difficult. After a couple of months of the declaration of war, London had actually increased in population. The evacuees had got fed up in their new homes and had returned, refugees from the Continent had been pouring in and people were flocking to London to look for work. After the raids started they began to pack up and those who had no reason to stay began to leave. The transport was strained in various ways. The roads would get blocked by damage or fenced off because of time bombs. Traffic divergence was universal. It took now hours to get to a place when formerly it took only minutes. At about eight the buses would stop and the tube soon after. The crowds of people who had formerly thronged the streets of London had now disappeared and were safe in their homes and shelters. One evening I had to go to Lancaster Gate. We left the Tottenham Court Road Corner House and turned into Oxford Street. It was nine and the jerries promptly turned up. Suddenly the anti-aircraft guns thundered and in the intervals of seconds we heard the unmistakable drone of the German bomber. Crash and bang and whistle. We heard the unmistakable drone of the German bomber. Crash and bang and whistle. We crossed Regent Street and made for a shelter. There were bombs whizzing, screaming and exploding all round; every second you heard, the missile of death buzzing past. That was the night Lewis's was on fire. Selfridges had been bombed on the previous night. It was terribly unsafe. And so we went into a surface shelter, which was built half-way into the ground. It had only a brick built roof. It was only good against splinters. There was not a soul in it. We left at two as it was most uncomfortable. There were shells of anti-aircraft guns bursting around and the streets were littered with glass. We came out into the Oxford Street and saw the Lewis's ablaze. The road was blocked and we pursued a narrow lane parallel to Oxford Street leading to Marble Arch. There were some people gathered round a crater made by an incendiary which was blazing away right in the middle of the road. The sight was rather uncanny. These people might have been some savages collected to watch a sacrificial fire in some dim and distant age. Just then we chanced upon a taxi and reached our destination.

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Another night I was caught in the raid was when returing from Edgeware Road. At eight the sirens went and the whole transport system seemed to stand still. I had to walk all the way through Baker Street to Tottenham Court Road.

Now I come to the most memorable night in my life. It was nearly a fortnight since the raids had started; we used to feel pretty safe in our Y.M. home. It was a massive building and it appeared improbable that it should ever suffer. Mr. Carter, the warden, was the most energetic man I have ever seen. Day and night he was on his feet making things ready, organising a vast A.R.P. body within the hostel. On that fateful evening it was just past nine, I was in the reading room in the midst of a very interesting article when I remembered I had to make a telephone call and reluctantly put the paper down and came out. As I was coming out of the telephone box an Australian friend of mine hailed me and we settled down on the gallery at a small table for a cup of coffee. My friend had had a thrilling escape from Niece after the fall of France in June. He was narrating his story when suddenly there was a heavy thud as if something massive had fallen on the roof. Now I had heard this kind of thud before in a small Bloomsbury bookshop when a time bomb had gone off over a hundred yards away and nothing had happened to us. So I told my friend that the bomb must be some distance away and there was no cause to fear. The words had hardly died on my lips when there came a tearing blast through the corridor, stones and chunks of plaster torn from walls. There was a cry of women from the kitchen in the basement. They were trapped. I dived under the table and my friend dashed downstairs to the shelter. I got up. The lights had gone out and there was a strong smell of gas. The gas main had burst. The lounge outside which we had been chatting was a heap of confusion. Clock-like the A.R.P. organisation went into action. I who had no particular job assigned to me picked up a broom and began to sweep the stairs which had become strewn with odds and ends chiefly glass. Suddenly I remembered a doctor friend who had said good night to me in the evening and said that he was going up to the study room which was on the second floor. I dashed upstairs. His book was lying open on the table surrounded by a jumbled heap of masonary and furniture. there was no trace of him. I shoved the furniture about, called a passing fellow to assist but of no avail. 'Perhaps he has been picked up' suggested my companion. We went down. Stretchers were being taken down to the hall and then to the first aid room. When I saw those groaning and tortured faces pierced with glass and out of all recognition and as I waded through pools of blood I turned away my face and stood dumbfounded. When I came to myself I went down to the gym—our shelter—and almost shouted for joy for whom should I see but my doctor friend whose remains I had been looking for in the study upstairs. With his rolled up sleeves he was most assiduously and professionally attending to the casualties as they were being brought into the first aid room. Some who had sustained small injuries were waiting patiently outside the room. I bandaged someone with my hankie, fetched slippers for another who had lost them, hobnobbed with some others and so on.

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The organization was wonderful. In two hours we had cleared all the casualties, seven dead, forty badly injured—they were sent to the hospital in ambulances that were ready—and forty slightly injured. Some W.V.S. girls had come down and spoke to every one, fetched water for the thirsty and tended the wounded.

What had happened was that a land mine had come down by parachute across the road. It demolished two buildings completely and badly injured ours, the Dominion Theatre and the Corner House. Then for the few days I was in London I became homeless. I packed my things and kept them in the store. In the evening I would walk down to Aldwych for the India House with a blanket under one arm and an attache case in hand. On the way I would see the pathetic spectacle of men, women and children with blankets under their arms and their worldly belongings, packed in bundles, in their hands queuing up for public shelters early in the evening.

A word about shelters. First there were the underground tube stations. They were nowhere less than sixty feet deep inside the earth and were bombproof. They were packed to the last inch and owing to insufficient air and sanitation became dangerous places of infection. At first the authorities tried to prevent their use as shelter but had to give way. Later, Marshals were appointed and sanitation introduced.

Second, the Government built surface shelters in public squares and in the middle of roads. They were brick built and only people caught in the raid ever used them. Third, Anderson shelters built of steel and covered with cement in the back garden of each house. They were damp and chilly and during the rain would get flooded. Then there were the basements in every house and I believe that most people slept there. There was some agitation for deep bomb-proof shelters and Haldane shelters were being discussed. These were supposed to be deep shelters which could be built in instalments.

Black-out at first was almost complete and the roads were pitch dark. Later on shaded blue lights fairly high up were erected on the main roads. The London bus drivers were real heroes to drive in that terrible black-out and usually without accident. The old gaiety of London had gone. Dance floors were no longer crowded and theatre and cinemas were largely empty. All appointments were H.P. (Hitler permitting). The London theatre, however, continued to produce good plays. "Thunder Rock" stands out in my memory as easily the best. Touring theatrical parties visited underground shelter and did a lot to cheer the people. Usually they belonged to small amateur theatres like the Unity, Neighbourhood or the Tavistock. But London could produce an amazing crowd defying Hitler and his murderous gang when a good show was on. I saw the "Great Dictator" on the 20th of December. It was showing at three large West-end houses simultaneously and all the three were packed.

Things had improved a great deal after the first stunning blow of the blitz. Heroism of people and their capacity to deal with their hardships was coming to the fore. Demolition squads, Pioneer corps, Bomb disposal units, the A.R.P. workers and various women's organisations were doing wonderful work. I could not but be impressed by the faith of these people and their determination to fight to the last.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Good Work

Magnificent successes attended the activities last week, of British submarines and aircraft against the Axis line of supplies to North Africa. Something like 70 to 80 thousand tons of shipping, including a heavy cruiser, a destroyer and a submarine, was destroyed or put out of action. The loss to Germany and Italy of shipping and material—two troopships also were involved—must be heavy indeed and particularly because of the urgent needs of the Axis armies in Libya and Tripoli. But these successes imply another things also. It is that the ferry service between Italy and Africa is being increased even at great risks. What does it portend: hurried preparations against a British offensive or for an Axis advance? In any case let us hope that last week's successes will be continued and that Italo-German activities whether offensive or defensive will be defeated.

American Complacency

During the last few weeks Isolationists have been clearly gaining ground in America. The reasons, among others, may be the anti-Russian prejudices of a section of Americans including—of all men—Mr. John Jewis of the Congress of Industrial Organisations and secondly a certain amount of complacency arising out of the improvement in the position of Britain. But the result was to put the Administration politically on the defensive and, industrially in a position disappointing to the British. Indeed, the failure of American supplies and production to come up to expectations can be measured by the plain speaking in which Mr. Mackenzie King recently indulged and was supported by no less a man than Mr. Winston Churchill. Moreover, Administration leaders concerned with labour had had to issue a strong appeal to American labour for unstinted co-operation in helping to "crush Nazism."

A Nazi Blunder

The position was, and still is, almost alarmingly unsatisfactory because it is the plain fact that without full and maximum assistance by the United States, Britain and Russia will find it very difficult indeed to beat Herr Hitler, at any rate within a measurable distance of time. But luck seems to be on the side of the anti-Hitler forces. A German submarine, officially supported by Wilhelmstrasse, has come to the rescue of America's anti-Nazi policy and programme at the psychological moment. The Nazis have, in our opinion blundered in attacking the "Greer"—their self-defence plea is absurd if only because American authorities, knowing the ability of Isolationists to watch and exploit every move would not take the risk of launching any unprovoked attack to manouvre the U. S. A. into war. For, unless the national temper has suddenly become—as distinct from complacent—the American is very likely to regard the attack on the "Greer" as a challenge to be taken up immediately. What form the answer will take—it will, of course, be short of war—will soon be known since President Roosevelt is to broadcast on Tuesday an address of "major importance" But in the meantime it is possible to suggest that the Nazis have certainly weakened their Isolationist friends.

What Is It For?

The Consultative Committee of Economists appointed by the Government of India "in connection with the task of exploring post-war difficulties" is a fairly strong and representative one. But its scope and terms of reference may well be clearer and wider. It is to be hoped they will be so defined in the light of the first meeting of the Committee to be held in October next.

TRIBUTE TO RED ARMY

Germany Has Paid Very-High Price For Small Gain

ROME, Sept. 6.

The Russian army has shown great tenacity in its obstinate resistance, said Senator Admiral Romeo Bernotti, in a broadcast from Rome to-night (Saturday). "The systematic destruction being carried out creates immense difficulties for the invader. For the sending of supplies to Russia, great importance is to be attributed to the linking up of the British Empire with Russia through the occupation of Iran.

Referring to Hitler's Non-Aggression Pact with Russia in 1939, the speaker said Germany had paid a very high price—the acquisition by Russia of Baltic bases. It was Russia's intention to intervene against the Axis at an opportune moment. The occupation by Russia of Bukovina was defined by the Fuehrer as creating a grave situation, continued Admiral Bernotti. In the Black Sea the predominance of the Russian fleet was absolute, and there was danger of its entry into the Mediterranean.

ADVICE TO ROOSEVELT

NEW YORK:—Mr Wendell Willkie, broadcasting in the programme celebrating the birthday of King Peter of Yugoslavia, to-day (Saturday), urged President Roosevelt to meet "with determination and force the challenge of savage, bestial might" to American right to freedom of the seas.

Declaring that he knew that he spoke for the overwhelming sentiment among the Americans, Mr. Willkie added: "I hope, and I know you hope, that the President of the United States serves notice on Nazi Germany that the United States expects its ships to go unmolested in their passage across the North Atlantic and those interfering with them will receive the result they are entitled to."

SHANGHAI:—Following the Chinese occupation of all towns along the coast of Fukien Province in South China, Chinese forces are now, it is reported, making preparations to recapture many of the islands lying off that coast.—Reuter.

BANGALORE:—Orders were passed by the Government of Mysore on Saturday sanctioning a sum of Rs. 1,70,609 for the opening of 250 primary schools and the appointment of 20 additional assistant Inspectors during the current year in the State.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

Although the Iran Government has already accepted the main demands of the British and Soviet Governments, it is understood that there are several points at issue which the latest Anglo-Russian note may have resolved.

It is believed that the instructions sent by the British Government to the British Minister at Teheran not only cover the question of Germans still in Iran but also Iraqi rebels who fled to Iran on the failure of their abortive movement and the grand Mufti of Jerusalem.

—London Message.

* * *

"A Gazette of India Extraordinary" announces that Sir Sultan Ahmed took charge as Law Member on Friday last.

A Gazette of the Muslim League Extraordinary announcing the discharge of Sir Sultan is indicated.

* * *

A British Weekly suggests that the British Government should appoint Sir Stafford Cripps as the next Viceroy of India.

How foolish of a paper like the "Spectator." It has forgotten the two most elementary but utterly insurmountable obstacles, one for each side:—

(1) Sir Stafford is a Socialist and

(2) He would be inevitably damned in a peerage.

* * *

The Turkish Foreign Minister has instructed the Turkish Embassy in Teheran not to afford shelter to the Germans.

The suggestion, however, is not yet correct that the Fuehrer has thereupon decided to go 'via' Turkey and afford shelter to Teheran Germans himself.

* * *

An anti-Axis article in a Japanese paper, which is usually associated with the Tokyo Cabinet, has caused surprise, interest and speculation in London.

We too are among the interested speculators.

* * *

Berlin officially admits that the submarine involved with the U. S. destroyer "Greer" was German but that she attacked in self-defence.

Of course, she did so in self-defence. Doctor Goebbels—or is it Her von Ribbentrop. But what a silly blunder to admit the identity of the U-boat!

* * *

To-morrow President Roosevelt, says a New York message, will make a radio address of "major importance".

Whether in accents or contents couldn't, of course, be disclosed beforehand.

* * *

Two Finnish newspapers have plainly hinted that Finland need not fight beyond her old frontiers.

May their tribe increase!

* * *

Greece and Russia, says an Istanbul message, are to resume diplomatic relations which were interrupted by the German invasion of the Balkans.

And which have now been restored by the German invasion of Russia.

* * *

During the last week Signor Mussolini has lost Italy about 70 to 80 thousand tons of shipping in the Mediterranean.

What Il Duce clearly needs is another doze of "fervid hours" with the Fuehrer.

* * *

The Private had been in the Army a week, when the sergeant asked:

"What do you think of the Army so far?"

"I may like it after a while" he replied, "but just now I think there's too much drilling and fussing about between meals."

Inside Indo-China

SAIGON, Sept. 7.

From Reuters' Special Correspondent at Saigon:—

There have been small individual incidents since the arrival of the Japanese troops in southern Indo-China, but the strictest discipline has been maintained among them, I am informed by a member of the Indo-China Government.

The official informant denied reports that the French forces had been disarmed and grouped in camps under Japanese jurisdiction and that Admiral Decour, Vichy's Governor-General, had been deprived of all power.

The civilian administration continues to function normally. Japanese and French authorities have agreed to certain restrictions to protect their mutual interests at the present time and prevent transmission abroad of information of military importance.—Reuter.

BACKBONE OF AIR FORCE

LONDON, Sept. 6.

The War Department has announced the organisation of four Bomber Commands within the Army Air Forces Combat Command and described them as the "Backbone of the Air Force."—Reuter.

Br. Primate Prays For Russia & Red Army

CHURCH DIGNITARIES OF ALL DENOMINATIONS ATTEND NATIONAL PRAYER: REPORTS FROM VARIOUS PLACES

LONDON, Sept. 7.

Church leaders of all denominations took part to-day Sunday in special services to mark the day of National Prayer, to which the King has summoned the nation and throughout the country all branches of the armed forces, Home Guards, Civil Defence and war workers attended Church parades.—Reuter.

The Archbishop of Canterbury this morning broadcast a service in which the Primate of Ireland, the Archbishop of Wales and the Moderator-Designate of the Federal Free Church Council took part.

Cardinal Hinsley and the Archbishop of York also broadcast special messages.

The Archbishop of Canterbury said: "That special prayer should be to see and keep a clear vision of the true greatness of the Allied cause and that the unity and fortitude of the British people had and would win the battle of bombs.

For Russia And Red Army

The Primate also particularly requested prayer for the people of Russia and the Red Army in its fierce ordeal and for the nations oppressed by cruel tyranny among them especially Poland Greece and Yugoslavia.

Cardinal Hinsley laid stress on the sufferings of the peoples of Europe, notably Poland, where "the tyrants aim at the deliberate extermination of Polish culture and faith and at the destruction of the life and liberty of the whole nation.

"Poland has now concluded a pact with the Russian people" said the Cardinal, "in order that her sons and especially her young girls may be delivered from slavery more awful than death. Russia or Russia's Government, we know, has been guilty of great wrongs to others and to Poland, but the people whose rulers have done wrong does not forfeit all its own rights."

CHIEF RABBI CONFIDENT

The Chief Rabbi, Dr. J. H. Hertz held a special Service of Intercession among the ruins of the bombed 250-year-old Synagogue in Aldgate and similar services were held by Jews at other Synagogues in London. Dr. Hertz said that the destruction of the Synagogue was the work of one, who was the relentless enemy of both Israel and humanity. "Britain's Jewish children bear in gladness their share of the service and sacrifice called for in this world conflict. Unshakable is our conviction that victory will crown the righteous cause of Britain and that the great Synagogue will rise again."—Reuter.

Huge Congregations At City Houses Of Worship

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Prayers for the success of the British and Allied forces were offered today in several places of worship throughout the city.

Large congregations assembled in the churches, temples and synagogues prayed for a speedy peace and victory.

In St. Thomas Cathedral, there was a Parade Service this morning when A.F.I. Units and sailors in Bombay were present.

At Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba, there was a Parade Service for the troops in the Garrison. All Churches of different denominations also held special services.

The Blessed Sacrament was exposed throughout the day at the Holy Name Church, Wodehouse Road. Special prayers were offered during the evening service.

Large congregations attended the special services at three important Synagogues in the City.

Parsis Participate

Parsis also participated in the observance of the day of National Prayer. The Parsi Panchayat held a prayer meeting at Wadiajis Temple. In the morning prayers were offered at Karani's Agiary, Cusrow Baug.

At Hindu Shrines

Prayers were also offered at different Hindu Shrines.

Mumba Devi Temple, Babulnath Temple and Sri Ram Mandir were crowded. The Aryan Excelsior League held a divine service in the morning.

The Blavatsky Lodge also observed the Day of National Prayer at the Beasant Hall where special prayers were offered.

At Blavatsky Lodge

The Theosophists of Bombay met at the Blavatsky Lodge on Sunday morning under the chairmanship of Mr. C. Jinarajadasa, and offer prayers for victory. Prayers from Hinduism, Zoroastrianism, Jainism Judaism, Chistianity, Islam and Sikhism were recited by the representatives of the different faiths. Mr. Jinarajadasa pointed out how it was a unique gathering of people of all the great faiths in the world, and how success for Britain and the Allies meant success for the cause of Righteousness Democracy and Freedom throughout the world.

AT CHOWPATTY & GIRGAUM

Mr. G. B. Velkar offered Prayers performed Bhajan and chanted Hymns at Chowpatty on Sunday morning for speedy termination of war with glorious Victory in favour of Great Britain and her Allies.

A large congregational gathering of the Pathare Prabhu Community assembled at the Girgaum Road Shree Ram Mandir and offered Special Prayers for success of British Arms.

At Thakurdwar Kala Ram Mandir of Shree Atmaram Buwa, Hari-Bhakta Parayan Ramkrishna Buwa Dhole performed Shree Hari Kirtan and prayed for ending the miseries of the world.

Similar Prayers were offered at Mahim in the morning by the Aryan Excelsior League, holding a Special Divine Service.

Special Prayers were also offered led by Swami Sadananda Saraswati Maharaj, at Sadananda Ashram, Talmaki Wadi Tardeo.

Germans In Iran

Arming Themselves For Defence?

LONDON, Sept. 6.

Reuter's special correspondent with the Allied forces in Iran telegraphs:—

TEHERAN: With the fate of their country already half-decided by the British and Russian penetration, the people of Teheran are quietly, apparently almost unconcernedly, awaiting the final terms of occupation. The German community alone shows obvious concern about their future. Their representatives here are using what influence they have to get themselves placed under British rather than Russian control.

German press correspondents have been ordered to help in attainment of this object and one to whom I was introduced on Saturday made obvious efforts to establish friendly relations. The German minister has now rid himself of the greater part of the large number of his compatriots who, during the actual British and Russian advance, camped in the gardens of his ostentatious legation. This is almost directly opposite the dignified but discreet gates which give on to the three-lined drive of the British legation, which is located a few miles outside Teheran, nearly 800 Germans are still encamped. They were reported to have been surreptitously armed, to have dug slit trenches and to have provided themselves with other means of defence.

It appears that the probable reaction of Iranian public opinion to the British and Soviet terms of occupation will depend not so much on the temporary effect on the country's independence as on the extent of the domestic reforms going with them. The present monopolistic control of trade and the system of land tenure have caused much hardships and discontent. Any reforms brought about in them may be expected to be widely welcomed.—Reuter.

Changai Agency Approves British Action

QUETTA, Sept 7.

In a communication addressed to the Political Agent, leading men of the Changai Agency, which adjoins the Iranian Frontier, have expressed their wholehearted approval of the steps taken by the British Government to "remove from Iran the mischievous Germans, who are there to disturb the peace of that country. They express gratitude to Government for taking this step in order to maintain the liberty of an Islamic Country.—A. P.

At Simla

SIMLA, September 7.

The day of National prayer and thanksgiving was observed in a number of Simla Churches, Mosques and Mandirs this morning.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy, Lady Linlithgow and their daughters attended the Special Service at Christ Church, where others present included H. E. Sir Bertrand Glancy, Governor of the Punjab, Lady Glancy and Lady Wavell.

The Rev. E. Claydon, Chaplain of Simla Church conducted the service and Rev. Munro preached the sermon.—A. P.

DEOLI PRISONERS' HEALTH

Govt. Of India's Reports On Cases In Question

A Press Note says: As the health of certain security prisoners at Deoli has been the subject of comment in the Press, the Government of India have obtained reports on the cases in question.

Sunil Kumar Mukherji, a security prisoner from Bihar, was found to be suffering from appendicits and was removed to the Victoria Hospital, Ajmer, where he was successfully operated upon. His family was informed by telegram and his mother and brother arrived at Ajmer before the operation was performed and were permitted to be with him. He has now recovered.

Sher Gul, a security prisoner from the Punjab, who was alleged to be vomiting blood, had an attack of whooping cough some months ago for which he was admitted to the Victoria Hospital. He used to vomit, as is usual with whooping cough cases, but did not vomit blood. He was discharged completely cured at the end of June. At the end of July, he was found to be suffering from an umbilical abscess for which he was again admitted to the hospital and successfully treated. His sputum was occasionally found to be tinged with blood due to straining while coughing. He no longer coughs or shows any signs of blood and it was at no time the case that he vomitted blood.

"WITHOUT FOUNDATION"

A report appearing in the Press that one of the security prisoners had become insane was wholly without foundation. The facts are that a security prisoner named Beni Modho Roy feigned lunacy and was removed to Ajmer for observation. The civil surgeon kept him under observation for some time and was fully satisfied that he was not genuinely insane. The security prisoner was therefore returned to Deoli and punished for malingering. He has not since shown any signs of madness.

Kulbir Singh another security prisoner from the Punjab was also alleged to be vomiting blood and to be seriously ill. This prisoner is being treated in the Ajmer Hospital, but is not, and never has been seriously ill. He has no temperature and has gained considerably in weight since his detention.—A. P.

For Wearing Khaksar Uniform And Badge

VELLORE, Sept. 6.

Maulana Shah Sharafuddin of Gudiyattam and Nana Abdul Samad who were charged with having worn the Khaksar uniform and badge in contravention of the Government Order, were convicted today by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate under the Defence of India Rules and the Criminal Law Amendment Act and sentenced each to nine months' R. I. and fine of Rs. 50 or in default further two months.—A. P.

Chandra Bhal Johri Detained

BENARES, Sept. 7.

It is understood that Mr. Chandra Bhal Johri, acting President of the U.P.C.C., and Mr. Khedan Lal, M.L.A., (Central), who were arrested under Rule 129 of the Defence of India Rules and were lodged in the Benares District Jail have now been detained under Rule 26 of the Defence of India Rules.—A P.

More Satyagrahis Released

POONA, Sept. 6.

A further batch of 37 Satyagrahi prisoners of whom 29 are from Karnatak and the rest from South Kanara were released today from the Yeravada Jail after the expiry of their terms of imprisonment.—A. P.

TWO BIHAR SATYAGRAHIS RELEASED.

BATTIAH (Bihar), Sept. 6.

Mr. Kamal Nath Tiwari and Rambharos Kumar, Satyaghahis, have been released from Motihari District jail after completing their terms of imprisonment under the Defence of India Rules.—United Press.

ARREST AT JAMBUSAR

(From Our Correspondent.)

BROACH, Sept. 5.

Sjt. Laxmishanker Girjashanker Joshi, a member of the Gujrat Provincial Congress Committee, who was to offer Satyagraha on the 3rd instant at Jambusar was arrested before doing so, under Sec 129 (A) of the Defence of India Act. He was removed to Sabarmati Jail.

Moulvi Obedulla Sindhi, the well-known Nationalist Muslim leader, delivered an interesting lecture at Sir Shapurji Bharucha Hall under the auspices of the Broach Students Union, Sjt. C. P. Acharya presiding.

IFTIKARUDDIN LEAVES FOR LAHORE.

WARDHAGANJ, Sept. 7.

Mian Iftikaruddin, President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, who was here for the last three days left this morning for Lahore.—United Press.

MRS. PANDIT FOR WARDHA.

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 7.

Mrs. Vijaya Laxmi Pandit is leaving for Wardha to-morrow to meet Mahatma Gandhi.

Mrs. Pandit interviewed Mr. R. S. Pandit in the Dehra Dun Jail early this week.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Crisis Brewing

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 6.

A crisis seems to be brewing in the local textile industry. The Textile Labour Association has demanded a rise of 25 per cent in wages and the case has been sent to the Conciliator. However, as there seems to be some difference of opinion amongst millowners, some favouring acceptance of the demand, others flat rejection there is little chance of a compromise being reached before the Conciliator. Consequently the flourishing industry is threatened with strikes and lockouts. The Labour Association has already had about 25 propaganda meetings and the organisation work is proceeding apace. Millowners, too, are seriously considering the question.

TERMS FOR AKOLA STRIKE SETTLEMENT

NAGPUR, Sept. 6.

Mr. R. S. Ruiker, President of the Council of Action of the Textile Workers' Conference, in a letter to the Director of Industries, C.P. and Berar, says that there is a possibility of the strike of 16,000 workers of Akola being settled, if the management of the Rekchand Gopaldas Mohta Mills agree to accept the recommendations of the Jayaratnam Textile Labour Enquiry Committee and there is no victimisation and a temporary dearness allowance of six pies per day per workman is granted as immediate relief from September 1.—United Press.

GENERAL STRIKE POSTPONED

MADRAS, September 6.

Following the Deputation to H. E. the Governor, the General Council of the Madras Provincial Trade Union Congress has resolved to postpone the general strike till the 25th instant. It will be remembered a general strike for a day by all workers in industrial firms in the city was called for on the 10th instant in sympathy with the bus workers who are on strike.

His Excellency the Governor received a deputation of the Madras Provincial Trade Union Congress who presented him with a memorandum pleading for his intervention in the city bus strike to bring about a settlement of the dispute between the workers and the bus owners.

His Excellency had a discussion with bus-owners also in this connection to-day. Sir George Boag, Adviser to the Governor, the Commissioner of Labour, and other officers of the Labour Department were present during the discussions.

It is understood His Excellency will have the matter further examined in the light of these discussions.—A. P.

Arbitration Move In Madras Bus Strike

MADRAS, September 7.

The Government propose to secure the services of a High Court Judge to arbitrate in the dispute between the bus workers in the city, who have gone on strike and the bus owners provided both parties agree to abide by the decision of the arbitrator.

A communication to this effect has been received by the President of the Madras Provincial Trade Union Congress which had waited in deputation on H.E. the Governor in connection with the bus workers' strike in the city.

A similar communication has also been addressed to the bus owners.—A. P.

DEARNESS ALLOWANCE TO FACTORY WORKERS

LUCKNOW, September 6.

Dearness allowance has been sanctioned to all the employees of the sugar factories and oil mills, both at Pilobhit and Kashipur Employees drawing from Rs. 20/- to Rs. 50/- per month, will get an allowance of one and half anna in the rupee, and those getting between Rs 50 and 125 one anna in the rupee.—A. P.

Exempted From Factories Act

NAGPUR, Sept 6.

A Gazette Notification says that the Gun Carriage Factory and the Garrison Engineers' Workshop, Jubbulpore, have been exempted during public emergency created by the present war and until further orders, from the provisions of section 47 of the Factories Act, which refer to payment of extra pay for overtime.—United Press

NAZI TRADE CHIEF ARRIVES IN TURKEY

LONDON, Sept. 7.

Herr Clodius, the Nazi Trade Chief, arrived in Turkey this evening, according to the N. B. C. correspondent Mr. Martin Agronsky, broadcasting from Ankara.

Herr Clodius arrived in a special plane accompanied by 12 experts.—Reuter.

WASHINGTON: — The United States Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull indicated on Friday that the United States is at least indirectly aiding the Free French.

ANOTHER NAZI LIE EXPOSED

U.-Boat Fired At 'Greer' In "Justifiable Self-Defence"

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT TODAY (SATURDAY) BLUNTLY DISPUTED THE BERLIN CLAIM THAT THE UNITED STATES DESTROYER "GREER" WAS THE AGGRESSOR AND REITERATED THAT THE "INITIAL ATTACK WAS BY THE SUBMARINE ON THE GREER."

UNBELIEVABLE

WASHINGTON: — Officials here regard the German charge that the destroyer "Greer" was a deliberate aggressor as unbelievable. Senator Connally, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, commented: "The Nazis might as well learn now that we are going to defend our ships and citizens. The fact that the Nazis admit that a German submarine was involved, amounts to admission that it was acting under orders of the Nazi Government in firing on our destroyer. This spirit of assassination, disregard of rights of other nations and arrogant contempt for the United States dragged us into the last war. We don't want to become involved in the present war, but if our ships or citizens are attacked, we are going to defend them."

Senator Connally suggested that the Berlin statement was merely a ruse to make it appear that the U-boat had not been sunk.

NAZIS CLAIM "SELF-DEFENCE"

BERLIN:—The official German statement on the "Greer" incident says that a German submarine was attacked and fired "in justifiable self-defence." It also accuses President Roosevelt of ordering American destroyers to report the location of German submarines and also to attack them, thus attempting to provoke an incident to incite the American nation to war against Germany.

The statement which is the first German announcement on the affair, says: "American and British News Agencies have published a report that in an encounter between the American destroyer "Greer" and a German submarine, on September 4th, the latter attacked the former with torpedoes which, however, missed the mark. In the counter-attack the destroyer then used depth charges against the submarine. It is officially stated on the German side: "On September 4th, at 62 degrees 31 minutes north and 27 degrees 06 minutes west, at 12-30 a German submarine was attacked with depth charges and pursued in the German blockade zone.

"JUSTIFIABLE"

The German submarine was not in a position to establish the nationality of the attacking destroyer. In justifiable self-defence at 14-29 the submarine fired a torpedo which missed its mark. The destroyer continued to chase with depth charges until nearly midnight. If the official American source, the United States Marine Department, states that the attack originated with the German submarine. It can only be with a view to giving veneer of legality to the attack of an American destroyer on a German submarine. The attack itself is proof that contrary to his assertions President Roosevelt had not only ordered American destroyers in general to report the location of German submarines,—in itself a breach of neutrality,—but had also ordered them to attack. He attempts, therefore, with all the means at his disposal to provoke an incident to excite the American nation to war against Germany."

ROOSEVELT AT HYDE PARK

NEW YORK: President Roosevelt arrived at Hyde Park to spend week-end with his mother, who will be 87 on the 21st of this month.

Hitherto the President has ignored the Nazi assertion that he had ordered the navy to shoot or wanted to incite the Americans into war, etc. But shortly after the reporters had relayed a summary of the German communique to the President, through his Secretary, Mr. Hassett, the President's plan to speak on Tuesday was announced. It is suggested from some well-informed quarters that President Roosevelt's reaction towards the communique might take the form of strengthening his publicly proclaimed declaration that the sea lanes to Iceland must be kept open.

WASHINGTON: "No comment was the Navy Department's reply to questions on the German version of the "Greer" affair. (According to bearings given in the German version, the German submarine's attack on the "Greer" took place about 220 miles, southwest of Reykjavik, the capital of Iceland)

Plain Hint Of Nazi Bellicosity

NEW YORK:—"THE GERMANS PLAINLY GIVE NOTICE THAT THEY WILL FIRE ON ANY AMERICAN SHIP, ENTERING THEIR "ZONE OF OPERATIONS," DECLARES THE "NEW YORK TIMES", COMMENTING ON THE "GREER" INCIDENT. "WE CANNOT AND WE WILL NOT YIELD TO THAT THREAT", ADDS THE NEWSPAPER. IT IS TIME TO ARM OUR SHIPS AND TO SEND THEM TO THEIR APPOINTED MISSIONS UNDER THE PROTECTION OF OUR NAVY."—REUTER.

ORIGINAL STATEMENT REITERATED.

WASHINGTON.—The Navy Department has issued the following statement on the "Greer" incident:—

Notwithstanding German contentions appearing in to-day's press that the "Greef" was the aggressor in its action with the submarine the facts are the same as originally stated by the Navy Department, namely, that the initial attack in this engagement was made by the submarine on the "Greer". It was then and not until then that the "Greer" counter-attacked.

U. S. AGAINST WAR WITH JAPAN

Gallup Poll Revelation

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.

An overwhelming majority of the Americans are willing to risk war with Japan. In the Gallup poll just completed the question was asked "do you think the United States should now take steps to keep Japan from becoming more powerful, even if this means risking war with her?"

Seventy per cent. replied in the affirmative, 18 per cent. in the negative and 12 per cent. were uncertain.—Reuter.

MAJOR QUISLING SNUBBED

LONDON, Sept. 7.

The Stockholm Radio, in a reply to the attack on the Swedish press and on Sweden by Major Quisling, stated to-night (Saturday) "Major Quisling seems to have given certain indications as to how Sweden should shape her policy. The Swedes prefer to decide for themselves what line of policy their country should follow. (Note—The Oslo Radio yesterday broadcast an attack on the Swedish press for publishing "propaganda and lies about the state of Norway.").

TOKYO REPORT DENIED

BANGKOK, Sept. 6.

Questioned about a Tokyo report that Thailand had decided to enter into an economic agreement with Japan, a member of the Thailand Government told Reuter today: "We have done nothing of the kind."—Reuter.

FUTURE OF SYRIAN REGIMENT

DAMASCUS, September 8.

The Free French Leader, Gen. Catroux, has proceeded to Aleppo for consultations with leading personalities, concerning the future of Syrian Regiment.—Reuter.

The Universal Man Tagore!

London Meeting Pays Homage On Behalf Of All The World

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, Sept. 6.

M. Maisky, the Soviet Ambassador, Mr. Wellington Koo, the Chinese Ambassador and Mr. Negrin, ex-Premier of Republican Spain, were given a rousing reception when they appeared on the platform which the Dean of Canterbury claimed, represented three-quarters of the human race gathered to pay a universal tribute to the memory of the universal man—Tagore.

Special interest was added by readings from Tagore's poems by Miss Beatrice Lehmann, actress, and Reginald Sorensen and by a young Chinese Scholar's estimate of the influence that Tagore exerted on Chinese thought and literature.

Messages received included those from Mr. Amery, Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Mr. Sinclair, Mr. A. V. Alexander, Rothenstein, Sir Francis Younghusband, paying tribute not only to Tagore but to India.

The huge audience that also included Kingsley Martin, Wilfred Roberts, Vera Brittain, Rev. Belden, Mr. Lall, Deputy High Commissioner for India, Mr. Ranganathan, Professor Ganguli, Mr. Krishna Menon, Doctors C. L. Katail, P. C. Bhandari and representatives of Egyptian and Czechoslovak Legations and the Embassies of the Muslim countries and refugees from Germany stood when the students' choir sung "Janagana Mana Adhinayaka" song because as Edward Thompson said, "It's this beautiful celebrated patriotic song, like Tagore, expresses the strength and unity of India with all its creeds and castes and we should show great courtesy to our Indian friends here as well as in India."

SUCCESSOR OF LINLITHGOW

Duke Of Devonshire Or Viscount Samuel?

(From Our Correspondent).

LONDON, September 5.

For sometime past political circles are busy hunting the successor of Lord Linlithgow whose extended term of office ends next April.

The "Evening Standard" has started the ball rolling, suggesting two names, Sir Samuel Hoare and Lord Halifax, but confirmation for either of the names is not available.

But on the other hand it is learnt that the names of the Duke of Devonshire, presently Under-Secretary of State for India, and Viscount Samuel, Liberal Lord, are being mentioned as successors of Lord Linlithgow.

HOMOEOPATHS' COMPLAINT

BOMBAY, Sunday.

"India is to be saved from quackery, and hence a certain standard of equipment and knowledge has to be insisted upon before a person is certified as fit to handle the lives of human beings said Mr. K. M. Munshi addressing the members of the Bombay Homoeopathic Association on the occasion of granting diplomas to the students of the Homoeopathic College at Blavatsky Lodge this evening.

Welcoming Mr. and Mrs. Munshi, Mr. N. Vakil, the Vice-President of the Association explained the position of Homoeopathy in the Province and regretted the apathy on the part of the former Congress Government against the claims of Homoeopathy.

MUNSHI REPLIES TO CRITICS

After the distribution of prizes and conferring of diplomas, Mr. Munshi addressing the gathering said, that the Congress Government did not stand in the way of Homoeopaths, but for the sake of eradicating quackery the Registration of Medical Practitioners Act was necessary. He felt convinced that if they wanted to raise anything to the dignity of a science, they had to provide a course of education, which would make those who pursued it, fit to handle the lives of men.

CONSULATES IN FRANCE CLOSED

ZURICH, Sept. 6.

The Swiss consulates in occupied France and Norway have been closed at the request of the German authorities for military reasons according to the Swiss newspaper "Bund". The measure also applies to the consulates of other countries, the newspaper adds.—Reuter.

Fresh Nazi Ban On Jews

LONDON, Sept. 6.

All Jews over 16 are forbidden to appear in public in Germany without a six pointed yellow star worn on the left of the breast, according to an official decree announced over the German radio on Saturday.

The decree also forbids the Jews to leave their parish without the written permission of the local police.—Reuter.

Admiral Leahy At Barcelona

MADRID, Sept. 6.

Admiral Leahy arrived at Barcelona this afternoon where Mr. Weddell, the American Ambassador to Spain is also staying.

Myron Taylor, Roosevelt's personal envoy to the Vatican, is due there to-night or to-morrow.

It is thought by well-informed quarters here that the only purpose of their meeting is to hear firsthand report from Washington.—Reuter.

CANBERRA:—It is understood that Sir Early Page, Commonwealth Minister for Commerce, who has been chosen as Minister to go to London is travelling via the United States. He will leave after Parliament meets, on September 16th.

Make this early morning test. First thing on waking up, study your face in the mirror. If you look horrible with puffy eyelids and a muddy complexion, there is something wrong with your inside. Constipation does play havoc with our faces.

SIMPLEST WAY TO HEALTH & BEAUTY

Just take two tablets of CASTOPHENE Chocolate Laxative and its mild yet thorough action will rid your system of all poisonous wastes and give you a flawless complexion.

CHILDREN LOVE TAKING IT

Although CASTOPHENE contains refined castor oil, it tastes of good chocolate. Obtainable at all good chemists and stores

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The Half-Column
By "Dim"

I would ask you to turn to the editorial page and read Mr. Navani's article: "I was in the September blitz." As the editorial introduction says, it is a first-hand account of the ordeal that faced London and that we should have this account from an Indian makes it even more interesting reading. I regard this article, simple as it is, as one of the most perfect feature-articles to appear in the columns of any Indian newspaper. It is my conception of live, modern journalism.

* * *

But there are other reasons why I feel particularly elated that this article appears in our paper. Time and again in this Half Column I have ventured to say that those who handle the Departments of Information and Propaganda have little conception of what should really be offered to the Indian people. I have been told that I am presumptuous. Well, I venture to say to-day that little that has emanated from the whole Government of India, from the Government of Bombay or any other Government including the All-India Radio, the productions of the Film Advisory Board, the "leaders" of Anglo-India has told the people of India, what this single article tells of the story of the nightly raids over London. We have had generalisations but nothing so simple, so straightforward, so accurate as this article by U. S. Navani. There are numbers of Indians, who must have experienced the blitz over London. What efforts has the great machinery of the Government made to bring their accounts to public notice?

* * *

Here is another instance of "helpful criticism" which I venture to make in the series I have dedicated to Sir Roger Lumley. But what I want to know, Sir Roger, is how long a series of helpful suggestions do you expect from us? And to what purpose? You have tried the older men, the titled gentry, who figure among those present around you whether you are in Bombay or Poona. But have you ever made a genuine effort to contact some of us, younger men, who, to my mind, have something worth while to say? It is true you will not get from amongst us the "Yes-Man's applause." On the contrary you will hear much that is bitter to swallow, but you will get a point of view which I feel it your duty as an Englishman, interested in the destiny of his country, to listen to. The war has come nearer than any of us expected. Isn't it about time we discarded red-carpets and walked the face of this earth in humility and with the consciousness of the situation that faces you and us. Isn't it about time you, as the administrative head of this province undertook to give expression to the real thought and opinion of this province and told both the Government of India and H. M.'s Government what is thought and felt and said in your province? I am just about getting a little tired of making helpful suggestions.

Share of National Shipping in India's Coastal Trade =25.6%.

Share of National Shipping in India's Overseas Trade =0

What is Government doing?

No Railway Facilities For Kumbh Mela

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 7.

It is authoritatively learnt that the East Indian Railway will not encourage traffic to the forthcoming Allahabad Kumbh Mela (or any melas in future) because of shortage of carriage wagons, etc. For these reasons the E. I. Rly. do not propose to issue any special concessions for the occasion of the Kumbh.

At a meeting of Kumbh Mela Advisory Committee, I learn the action of the railway is deplored by a representative of Sanatan Dharma Sabha.

SPINNING MILLS FLOURISHING

Evidence Before Handloom Industry Fact-Finding Committee

MADRAS, Sept. 7.

The view that the spinning mills were now flourishing well was expressed by Mr. C. S. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliar, President of the Madras Provincial Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society, tendering evidence before the Handloom Industry Fact-finding Committee which is now holding sittings in Madras.

Mr. Mudaliar said that about 60 per cent of the yarn produced in the Presidency was consumed by the handloom weavers of the province and only 40 per cent went outside. The number of spindles had also doubled itself and with the increase in working, production had grown enormously. He hoped that with the introduction of power looms, all the output would be consumed.

Mr. J. M. Dock of the Madura Mills who also gave evidence said that after the war had ended, the position of the spinning mills would be stronger still and they could hope to take the place of Japan in the spinning market.

On the question of control of yarn prices, the witnesses complained that there was no co-ordination of the position in the different provinces and no steps had been taken to control the increase. They urged upon the Central Government to take immediate action and fix a maximum price. They welcomed the suggestion for the formation of a Central Handloom Research Committee on the lines of the Central Cotton Committee.

The Committee will continue taking evidence till the ninth instant from officials and non-officials.—A. P.

BENGAL SECONDARY EDUCATION BILL

Move For Compromise With Opposition Parties

CALCUTTA, Sept. 6.

Renewed attempts are being made to bring about a compromise between the Government and the parties in Opposition in the Bengal Legislature with regard to the communal ratio of representation on the Secondary Education Board, as proposed in the Secondary Education Bill.

With this end in view, an informal conference of representatives of the Government and the Opposition was held last night at the residence of Sir Bijay Prasad Singh Roy, Revenue Minister, when there was a frank exchange of views.

The Conference met again to-day in the Chief Minister's room in the Council House, and carried on discussion for about two hours in a cordial atmosphere.

The conference will meet again to-morrow at 3 p.m., in the Council House.—A. P.

POWER ALCOHOL FROM MOLASSES

Businessmen's Appeal To Govt. Of India

CALCUTTA, Sept. 5.

The question of manufacture of power alcohol from molasses, which has assumed greater importance because of the recent petrol rationing by the Government of India, is seriously engaging the attention of the Committee of the local Marwari Association.

It is understood that the Committee have addressed a communication to the Government of India urging that the Government should take immediate steps for licences being granted freely to those willing to manufacture power alcohol from molasses, and for compelling the oil companies to mix the same with petrol wherever such alcohol could be made available at a certain fixed price.—United Press.

Nazmul Hussain Resigns From League

PATNA, Sept. 6.

Mr. Nazmul Hussain, M.L.A., son of Sir Sultan Ahmad, Law Member, Government of India, it is understood, has resigned his membership from the Muslim League.—A. P.

Hindu University Silver Jubilee

BENARES, Sept. 6.

The Silver Jubilee of the Benares Hindu University will be celebrated on January 26, 1942. The function will be inaugurated by His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner.—United Press.

BENGAL SECONDARY EDUCATION BILL

Ratio Of Representations Of Various Communities

CALCUTTA, Sept. 7.

The possibilities of arriving at an agreed settlement over the question of the ratio of representation of the various communities and interests on the Board of Secondary Education, as proposed in the Bengal Secondary Education Bill, were discussed again this evening at a conference of representatives of the Government and the Opposition in the Assembly.

After about two hours' deliberations in an atmosphere of perfect cordiality, the Conference adjourned in order to enable the Government to apprise the members of the Ministerialist Party of the progress made so far and also to have the latter's opinion thereon.—A. P.

MADRAS GOVT.'s MALABAR FLOODS RELIEF MEASURES

MADRAS, (By Mail).

The Madras Government have received the following information from the Collector of Malabar about the measures undertaken in that district to relieve the distress caused by the recent cyclone and floods.

GRANTS FOR REBUILDING HUTS.

In all 26,201 applications for grants for rebuilding houses have been investigated and upto the week ending the 17th August, 1941. 22,286 had been made, totalling Rs. 73,118-6-0. Most of these were in Ponnani taluk. Though the individual grants are small, averaging Rs. 3, they were greatly appreciated. The cost of reconstructing the cadjan huts common in Ponnani taluk is about Rs. 2 each. A few belated claims are being investigated.

LOANS.

Altogether 4,629 loan applications for a total of Rs. 7.88 lakhs have been received. Of these 4,251 applications for Rs. 7.10 lakhs relate to Ponani taluk, where a special staff is working. These applications are mostly for seed (1,364), for replanting coconuts (1,154), for seed and cattle (875) and for repair of houses (655). The Government have so far allotted Rs. 1.85 lakhs to the Collector for loans. Further sums will be allotted as required.

SALE OF SEED

Owing to the floods there was some considerable loss of paddy seedlings for the second crop in Ponnani. At the instance of the Collector, the District Agricultural Officer purchased suitable seed in Walluvanad taluk. The germination of each bag was tested, and the seed was sold at three seed depots in Chowghat sub-taluk at the standard pre war price of Rs. 6-8-0 per bag. As a result, it is expected that no second crop land will have to be left fallow for lack of seed. In all 27,688 bags of seeds were purchased and resold, the net loss to Government being small.

RELIEF TO DEPENDENTS.

The total number of deaths caused by the Cyclone and flood was 185. In 28 of these cases, the deceased was bread-winner who has left dependents. In six of these cases the dependents were not left entirely unprovided for but required some assistance to meet their altered circumstances. Lump sum grants were made to them. In the remaining 22 cases the Collector is considering providing the dependents with small garden for their future support. The remainder of those who lost their lives were either children or left no dependents.

RICE DOLES.

The Collector has sanctioned Rs. 2,000 to the Ramakrishna Mission for rice doles in the Chowghat sub-taluk, and a smaller sum is being sanctioned to a non-official agency for similar work in part of Chirakkal taluk. It is expected that these doles will be discontinued after the beginning of September when the harvest of the first crop will begin.

GRANTS FOR MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD

The Collector called for reports of all cases where means of livelihood had been lost, and has made small grants to weavers in Quilandy and to fishermen to purchase the implements of their crafts.

ROAD WORKS.

Some difficulty has been experienced in starting road works in Ponnani taluk as the owners of the lands affected were unwilling to give their lands. It is hoped to settle the matter shortly.

Bright Week-End Cricket

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Bright and sunny weather made it possible for Sunday fixtures at different places in the city, to be played without any interruption. Big scores were piled up, and bright cricket was witnessed on all pitches.

ISLAM GYM. v. TATA SPORTS CLUB

ISLAM GYM (1ST INNINGS.)

M. I. Merchant c Arosker b Arolker 100, K. C. Ibrahim l.-b.-w. b Madan 50, S. M Kadri (run out) 1, A. A. Hakim c Arolker b Madan 0, Habib b Sheikhusein 2, E. S. Maka (run out) 4, S. G. Mahmood b S. Husein 37, S. H. Shakoor b Arolker 17, S. A. Anwar (not out) 6, A. R. Chinoy (not out) 17, J. K. Nathani did not bat extras 14, total (8 wickets) 248.

TATA SPORTS CLUB (1ST INNINGS.)

Mehli F. Mistry c Anwar b Nathani 61, V. A Dadyseth l.-b.-w b Nathani 49, S. R. Arolker c M. Merchant b Ebrahim 38, Sheikhusein (not out) 13, M. B Aroskar (not out) 23, A. D. Madan, K. Ratnakar, D. M. Madon, I P. Louis, G. V. Talpade, and G. B. Gavankar did not bat, extras 7, total (3 wickets) 191

The match ended in a draw.

HINDU GYM. v BOMBAY GYM.

BOMBAY GYM. (1ST INNINGS.)

R. C. Summerhays b L. P Jai 116, J. H. Birthwristle c Wadker b Jai 60, H. P. Mather c and b Wadker 2, F. S. Smith b Jai 8, G. W. C. Craik c Navalkar b Jai 6, P M. Sturgess c Amersey b Jai 16, G. A. Chisholm c Rana b Jai 2, Hawkins (not out) 14, C. H. Hardcastle b Dr. Gurtu 7, G. E Mossley c Wadker b Dr. Gurtu 0, P. N. Rascoe b Gurtu 5, extras 7, total 247.

HINDU GYM. (1ST INNINGS.)

D. D. Hindlekar c Hurgess b Craik 21, N. M. Amersey c Summerhays b Smith 15, L. P. Jai (Captain) c Summerhays b Hardcastle 19, Dr. M. Gurtu c Smith b Hardcastle 1, V. R. Chinker c Summerhays b Hardcastle 8, A. R. Navalkar (not out) 30, N. M. Chandarana c Sturgess b Craik 19, V. Chandarana (not out) 3, R. R. Wadker, M. G. Pai and B. K. Shah did not bat, extras 5, total (for 6 wickets) 112.

PARSI GYM. v THE REST

PARSI GYM. (1ST INNINGS.)

H. A. Printer St. Cohen b Bhalerao 46, R. B. Guzder c Richards b Philips 0, J. S. Lawyer c Philips b Bhalerao 13, R. Cassinath St. Cohen b Bhalerao 0, H. N. Kanga b Philips 9, J. R. Mullan b Bhalerao 0, J. D. Engineer St Cohen b Richards 11, R. H. Soonavala c Roach b Bhalerao 6, R. R. Irani b Richards 15, H. E. Mistry St. Cohen b Bhalerao 58, extras 3, total 161

THE REST (1ST INNINGS.)

M. Cohen b Mistry 1, J. Gonsalves c Irani b Mistry 9, A. Pereira c Lawyer b Mistry 77, J. Philips c Mistry b Cassinath 3, G. Richards c Irani b Cassinath 10, B. Kadam (Retired) 56, E. Fernandes (retired) 31, T. Fernandes c Guzder b Cassinath 7, extras 19, total (7 wickets) 216.

RUSSO-GERMAN WAR

(Continued from page 1)

three million inhabitants their problems would be only half solved for its boundaries are a network of rivers and canals.

FORMIDABLE TASK

The southern sector alone is threaded by canals while the 400 yard wide River Neva protects this quarter from the East. With the Russians determined to fight from waterway to waterway and house to house and with the winter coming soon, it is easy to imagine the formidable task and the huge toll of human lives awaiting the Nazis before their 'communiques' will be able to claim that they have taken Leningrad "according to plan."

Nazis Pushed Back

The following cable has been received from London:—

Following their usual practice Berlin propagandists are naming their objectives on the Leningrad front as if they are successes already achieved, suggesting that their troops are within gunshot of Nevsky Prospect, cabled the "Times" special correspondent at Stockholm on September 4.

During the past fortnight the German impetus has waned, checked by the determined Russian defence of the routes from Mingisepp and Novogorod, and the Russian counter attack has pushed the Germans back several miles in the centre of their lines of advance.

This explains why the Germans now mention hard fighting against Luga, which was captured in August. The Russian effort which achieved this success does not at present suggest anything more than a defensive counter-attack.

Now the German offensive is flaring up again as a result of the arrival of reinforcements from Estonia after the fall of Tallin. Considering the ground conditions, which favour defence, a major counter-stroke by the Russians is hardly to be expected in the immediate future and the best that can be hoped for is that Voroshilov will keep the Leningrad-Moscow railway, the main railway, open.

German talk of having cut this and two other railways may again reflect the German plan — not its factual foundation.

German military authorities have placed large new orders in Scandinavia for wooden barracks for winter.—Reuter.

Cricket In London

ARMY & LORDS ELEVEN DRAW

LONDON, Sept. 6.

Cricket had a dying fling with attractive matches. Interest between the Army and a Lords Eleven at Lords was centred on the appearance of Squadron Leader Bill Edrich who has just been awarded the D.F.C. He is the first test cricketer to win this award though Reg Taylor, the Essex County player, won a similar distinction with the Royal Air Force.

Ten thousand spectators saw a drawn match, the army scoring 235 for nine declared (Sergeant Denis Compton making 114) and Lords replying with 186 for six (Sergeant Leslie Todd of Kent making 57.)

The South beat the North by four wickets in a match between teams of county strength at Taunton.

The North scored 171 and the South 175 for six.

Nottingham county team scoring 208 for seven declared drew with the Royal Air Force who scored 167 for six.—Reuter.

I. F. C. Shield Match Draw

LUCKNOW, Sept. 7.

To-day's game in the second round of the I. F. C. Shield Tournament between Lowis Athletic Club Bettiah and Lucknow District resulted in a draw four goals being shared.—A. P.

SALISBURY:—The Duchess of Norfolk, who took over the supervision of Michelgrove Stables when the trainer Gilpin joined up at the beginning of the war, continues to have a successful time. She had a double to-day with her own two-year old fillies, Cherrywood winning the Poole Plate and Honest Penny, winning the Bournemouth Nursery. It was Honest Penny's fifth victory in six races.—Reuter.

AMERICAN LAWN TENNIS

FORESTHILLS, Sept. 6.

Mrs. Palfrey Cooke beat Helen Jacobs (6|3, 2|6, 6|1), in the semi-final of the American Lawn Tennis Championships on Saturday.

In the men's semi-final, R. L. Riggs beat Fred Schroeder, (6|4, 6|4, 1|6, 9|7, 7|5).

Kovacs beat McNeil (6|4, 6|2, 10|8) and thus meets Riggs in the final.

Miss Betz qualified to meet Mrs. Palfrey Cooke in the women's final by beating Margaret Osborne Nottingham County team scoring 208 (6|4, 6|3) in the second women's semi-final.—Reuter.

MAHATMA IS MASTER OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

(Continued from page 1)

to stress these differences. To those Socialists who swore by Marx and condemned the Gandhian programme, the speaker would say that to be true to Marxism was to appreciate the conditions in which they had to work and act accordingly. The September manifesto of the Congress on war aims and peace aims provided the platform for the development of the internal strength of the nation. To the political platform of Constituent Assembly might be tied the constructive programme. Worked in the proper spirit keeping their objective clear before them, the speaker opined the nation could be prepared inside of six months to face any crisis that might confront the country with courage and confidence.

Dr. M. V. Patel, Mr. Gopal Kulkarni, Mrs. M. Nanavaty, Mr. Parulekar and others also spoke.

In the morning there was a 45-minute spinning demonstration at Jinnah Hall. Acharya Kripalani, Mr. Dhirubhai Desai, Mr. Abidalli Jafferbhoy and others, numbering 280 including 30 women, participated.

A meeting of the workers was also held in the morning with Acharya Kripalani presiding, when general questions regarding Khadi and Village Industries were discussed.

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MUTT AND JEFF—Jeff Was Only Making Up for Lost Time, Anyway — By BUD FISHER

YOU LITTLE FOOL! EVERY ONE OF MY MUSICIANS HIT THAT LAST NOTE AS ONE MAN EXCEPT YOU! WHY DID YOU HAVE TO PLAY AN EXTRA BAR AND FINISH LAST?
AW, STOP SQUAWKING! DIDN'T I FINISH FIRST YESTERDAY?
5-14

ON THE AIR

MONDAY, SEPT. 8.

Bombay I & II Programmes

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Vithal Rao Gurav. 7-45 P. N. Dewoolkar. 8-5 News in Hindustani. 8-15 News in English. 8-25 Firdosibai Jaipurwali. 8-40 News in Marathi. 8-50 News in Gujarati. 9 Tambe Shastri. 9-20 Air Quartet. 12-30 p.m. Bhakti-Bhav. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 String music. 1-10 Gujarati garbas. 1-20 Mutual understanding. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 4-15 School broadcast. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 Tambe Shastri. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Vimal Desai. 5-45 Firdosi bai Jaipurwali. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Vithal Rao Gurav. 6-20 Local news and announcements in English. 6-25 Local news and announcements in Hindustani. 6-30 Nana Ani Mani. 7 Berlin Na Samachar. 7-15 Vimal Desai. 7-25 Naghma on Sarinda. 7-35 Faiyaz Khan. 7-45 Firdosibai Jaipurwali. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 News commentary. 8-30 Matters of moment. 8-45 At a quarter to..... 9 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News commentary in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 War commentary. 9-55 Listening Post. 10 Dadra. 10-10 Marathi pad. 10-20 Ghazal 10-30 Khayal.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Sindhi music. 8-15 A. Kerkar. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 Recitations from Gujarati poetry. 8-50 Ebrahim. 9 to 9-30 As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

12-30 to 2-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

4-15 to 5-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Mirabai Bhajan. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Instrumental music. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

51.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

7-30 Commercial news. 7-45 to 7-55 As in Bombay 1. 7-55 Tambe Shastri. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Air Orchestra. 9-10 Vithal Rao Gurav. 9-20 P. N. Dewoolkar. 9-30 Tony D'Souza. 9-40 Maneck Bamboat. 9-50 Charlie Kunz. 10 Ruth Saolman and her Trio. 10-30 The Paul Godwin Quintet. 10-36 Harry Pottar.

Delhi 1—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

4-30 p.m. For Indian troops in the Far East. 5 Sham ke rag. 5-15 Abdul Haq. 5-30 Patmanjri on Jaitarang. 5-50 Abdush Shakur. 6-15 M. Siddiq. 6-30 Rasoolanbai. 6-50 Manohar. 7 Feroza Begam. 7-15 In the Forum. 7-30 Lakshman Prasad. 7-45 For villagers only. 8-30 Talk relayed from the B B C 8-45 Feroza Begam. 9-30 B B C News relay. 9-45 It has happened. 9-50 Abdush Shakur. 10 Feroza Begam. 10-15 Abdul Haq. 10-30 Rasoolanbai.

TEJI-MANDI PREMIUMS

Bombay: Sept. 6.

Wheat January	0	8	6
Wheat May	0	12	0
Linseed May	1	6	0
Groundnut February	7	0	0
Castorseed May	8	0	0
Cottonseed January	2	12	0
Silver 1st settlement	0	8	0
Silver 2nd settlement	0	14	0
Gold 1st settlement	0	4	0
Gold 2nd settlement	0	9	0

ACTIVE TRADE BUYING IN NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

INCREASED HEDGING AND COMMISSION HOUSE LIQUIDATION

Favourable Weather

Bombay: Sept. 6.

The New York cotton market was very firm although there was increased hedging and commission house liquidation on improved weather. There was good support of trade. Then backed and filled owing to conflicting opinions of crop damage tending to make traders cautious to even up commitments and await the Bureau Report Average private estimates give condition 61.9 per cent and the crop at 10,592,000. Finally there was heavy trade buying and covering developed with light offerings The session closed firm.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton market opened steady with a decline of 2 pts at 17.35 October delivery and then declined on increased hedging and commission house liquidation to 17.25, 12 pts down. Then the market improved and touched the highest at 17.45, 8 pts up owing to good trade support. Finally market closed firm at a rise of 4 pts at 17.41 cents per lb.

Spot cotton price was 4 pts up at 18.01 cents per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

New Orleans market was firm. There was very small offerings. Market closed firm at a rise of 9 to 11 points. Spot cotton price was 11 pts up at 17.12 cents per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest 17.45+08 (2-59 p.m.); lowest 17.25—12 (12-10 a.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York: Active trade buying. Small offerings. Market closed steady.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept. 6.

October	17.50
December	17.69
January	17.74
Middling Spot	18.16

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Sept. 6.

October	17.74
December	17.87
January	17.73
Middling Spot	17.12

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept. 6.

T. T. London on New York	4.02-1/2 to 4.03-1/2
Madrid	40.50
Montreal	4.43/4.7
Berne	17.30/17.40
Stockholm	16.85/16.95

COLOMBO MARKET.

COLOMBO, Sept. 6.

Rubber Sheet 55-5/8, Crepe 5-7.

Yesterday's closing the same Copra 3,200; Coconutoil F.O.B., 28,750 nominal. —A. P.

American Cotton Weekly Statistics

New York Sept. 5

	Season to-date	This week	Season to-date	Week 1940	41 1940
Total in sight (excluding linters)	670	175	669	188	
Forwarded to American mills including other American (excluding linters)	864	165	512	124	
Exports from U. S. Ports	53	15	72	19	
Stocks at U. S. Ports	—	3,116	—	2,627	
Stocks at U. S. Interior Towns	—	2,000	—	1,874	
Receipts at U. S. Ports	369	87	499	143	

N.B. All in thousands of bales.

Certificated stocks are placed at 85,000 bales.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES F. P. Bales.	1941/42	1940/41
Receipts to date 5-9-41	369000	499000
Receipts yesterday 5-9-41	22000	51000
Export to date 29-8-41	38000	53000
Stock at Ports 29-8-41	3109000	2568000
Stock at interior towns do.	2009000	1882300
Stock at Liverpool 29-8-41	.....	.....
Visible Supply 29-8-41	.....	.....
Quantity in sight 29-8-41	495000	481000
Quantity out of sight 29-8-41	.....	.....

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay: Sept. 6.

RECEIPTS INTO BOM. OF IND. COTTON In full-pressed bales. 3-9-41.

	Since 1st Sept. This year.	Last year
Khandesh	.....	.....
Central India	63	63 .....
Barsi and Nagar	.....	.....
Hyderabad/Gaorani	.....	.....
Berar	.....	.....
Central Provinces	.....	.....
Total Oomras	63	63 .....
Dholeras	203	203 .....
N.-W. Provinces	.....	.....
Rajputana	.....	.....
Sind-Punjab	526	525 .....
Broach	36	36 .....
Coompta & Dharwar	132	132 .....
Westerns-Northerns	18	18 .....
Cocanada	.....	.....
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	2,462	2,462 .....
Total	3,449	3,440 .....
Arrived by road to 31st August 1941		376,133 322,387

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay: Sept. 6.

Approx. quotations.	Ready
Bengal Fine	163/68
Berar	207/15
C. P. 1	242/45
C. P. 2	219/25
Khandesh	167/87
Muglai	187/92
Broach	240/45
Broach Low	210/15

Position Of Scheduled Banks

Statement of the position of scheduled banks as at the close of business on 29th August 1941.

1. Demand Liabilities:		
(a) In India	.....	199,33,94,000
(b) In Burma	.....	10,69,15,000
2. Time Liabilities:		
(a) In India	.....	101,52,25,000
(b) In Burma	.....	4,42,70,000
3. Cash:		
i. Currency notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes:		
(a) In India	.....	7,21,17,000
(b) In Burma	.....	96,000
ii. Burma Notes:—		
(a) In India	.....	25,000
(b) In Burma	.....	72,75,000
iii. Rupee Coin:		
(a) In India	.....	1,08,58,000
(b) In Burma	.....	1,48,000
iv. Subsidiary Coin:		
(a) In India	.....	43,92,000
(b) In Burma	.....	44,000
4. Balances with Reserve Bank		44,54,32,000
5. Advances:		
(a) In India	.....	111,70,47,000
(b) In Burma	.....	4 63,51,000
6. Bills Discounted:		
(a) In India	.....	4,09,34,000
(b) In Burma	.....	8,30,000

Comparative statement of the position of scheduled banks.

(In thousand Rupees)

	29-8-1941	22-8-1941	30-8-1940	1-9-1939
1. Demand liabilities in India	210,03,09	207,46,30	160,60,82	141,39,78
& Burma	10,59,15	10,62,81	7,59,19	7,03,29
2. Time liabilities in India	106,04,95	107,68,63	101,88,83	106,46,46
& Burma	4,42,70	4,40,74	3,53,53	4,22,12
3. Total cash in India	9,40,53	9,71,12	8,06,89	7,29,82
& Burma	75,61	86,05	38,05	59,37
4. Balances with Reserve Bank	44,54,32	41,09,42	40,06,52	25,27,75
5. Advances in India	116,33,98	118,01,17	118,70,28	105,65,08
& Burma	4,63,51	4,96,40	3,97,48	4,12,92
6. Bills discounted in India	4,17,64	4,31,27	1,87,55	3,86,74
& Burma	8,30	9,10	9,12	29,45

SHIPPING NEWS

IMPORTS

Bombay: Sept. 6.

15917 bales raw cotton; 2125 bags potatoes 33 bags ploughshares, 5240 bags copra, 180 casks rosin, 1150 dms turpentine.

EXPORTS

Bombay: Sept. 6.

X200 bales cotton waste Sapt T Products (India) Ltd; 114 bls cotton grey yarn Jethabhai Jeevan and Co; 112 bags talcum crude B Jain and Sons; 10 bls cotton pcegoods R E Ani; 25 bls cotton pcegoods Hornertsons Ltd; 125 bls raw cotton Volkart Bros; 16 bls cotton pcegoods Manekji and Co; 172 bags psyllium seed husk D Abraham and Sons; 47 bls raw wool A Phiroj and Co; 40 bls raw wool H B Chawda and Sons; 251 bls raw wool Haji E Dossa; 100 bags cummin seed Damji Mavji and Co; 24 bags turmeric H K Kesharwalls; 100 bls raw wool D Abraham and Sons; 26 casks W/s goat skins D Abraham and Sons; 160 bags cummin seed Keshavji Virji and Co; 54 bags corriander seed Keshavji Virji and Co; 400 bags dill seeds M Shethna and Co; 250 bags celery seed Keshavji Virji and Co; 320 bags dandelion roots Keshavji Virji and Co; 248 bags myrabollam Arvindkumar Nandlal and Co.

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay: Sept. 6.

Yellow Metal Sheet	Rs. 89/0
Copper Sheets	Rs. 86/8

Tone:—Steady.

Zoroastrian Co-operative Credit Bank, Ltd

The Zoroastrian Co-operative Credit Bank, Ltd., has issued its 14th report of the Managing Committee for the year ended 30th June, 1941, from which the following extracts are given:—

The transactions of the past year have resulted in a profit of Rs 7,111-2-3. This figure has been arrived at after providing (1) a sum of Rs. 94 3-0 for depreciation on furniture (2) a sum of Rs. 1,136-4-3 to implement the contingencies reserve account which also provide a reserve for bad debts, and (3) a sum of Rs 51 being Entrance Fees of new members for credit of the Reserve Fund. The net profit for the year ended 30th June 1941 including the sum of Rs. 1,161-7-1 brought forward from the last year's account amounts to Rs. 8,272 9-4. After providing a sum of Rs. 1,000 for "Dividend Equalization Fund" and transfer of a sum of Rs. 1,778 to the Reserve Fund, being 25 per cent of the net profits in accordance with the bye-laws, there remains the balance of Rs 5,494-9-4 for appropriation The Committee accordingly recommend the payment of a dividend at the rate of four per cent on a full twelve months' holding of shares, and proportionate to those members whose holding was of a shorter duration This will absorb Rs 3,905-1-4 leaving a balance of Rs. 1,589-8 0 to be carried forward to next year's account

The Committee appeals to the Depositors to continue their co-operation and help, and also to the Parsi Public to extend their co operation to this communal Institute which is the only one of its kind. The Bank has Fixed Deposit, and Current and Savings Bank Deposit Departments, and the Parsi Public is invited to take advantage of these and other facilities provided by the Bank.

Mysore Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd

The Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited has issued the Directors' Report for the year ended 28th February, 1941, which was submitted to the Shareholders at the 48th Ordinary General Meeting on 3rd instant.

The result of the Company's operations during the year shows a profit of Rs. 3,99,581-11-0, which with Rs 71,053-6-1 brought forward from the previous year's account makes a total of Rs. 4,70,635-1-1

Out of which payment has been made in respect of taxation upto 29th February, 1940, amounting to Rs 67,703-2-0.

Leaving balance of Rs. 4,02,931-15-1

From this sum the Directors have declared an "ad-interim" Dividend of Rs. 2 per share of Rs. 50, Rs 50,000 and have allocated to:—Depreciation on Buildings Rs. 28,000, Depreciation on Machinery Rs. 1,12,000, Investment Reserve Fund Rs 10,000, Rs. 2,00,000.

Leaving a balance of Rs 2,02,931-15-1

And the Directors propose to dispose of same as under:—Final dividend of Rs 3 per Share and a Bonus of annas Eight per share for the year on 25,000 shares of Rs 50 each (making a total of Rs. 5-8-0 per share for the year or 11 per cent. per annum) Rs 87,500, Bonus to Company's Staff Rs. 12,000, and to carry to next year's account including provision for taxation Rs. 1,03,431-15-1, making up the total of Rs 2,02,931 15 1.

Owing to the rise in the cost of living we had to sanction from August 1940 payment of a Dearness Allowance to the workmen and clerical staff of the Mills at Bangalore earning not more than Rs 100 per month The total expenditure incurred in respect of Dearness Allowance during the year under report amounts to Rs. 27,211-0-3

U. S. CIVIL AIRCRAFT FOR INDIA

New Procedure For Importation Under Lease And Lend Act

SIMLA, Sept. 8.

The Government of India have decided to introduce a new procedure for the importation of civil aircraft and civil aircraft equipment from the U. S. A.

This decision has been prompted by the fact that, owing to the extreme pressure upon American aircraft production capacity, and the consequent necessity of justifying every procurement from America, all applications for civil aircraft and connected equipment from the U. S. A. must now be made under the "Lease and Lend" procedure established under the Lease and Lend Act

The effect of this act is to make it possible for his Majesty's Government to obtain from the American Administration without dollar payments supplies essential for the prosecution of the war and, where necessary to pass such supplies on the Dominions or India. Recourse to "Lease and Lend" should, however, be confined to cases where procurement in India, or from the U K or within the Empire is not possible It is a condition of receiving commodities under "Lease and Lend" that their use and distribution must be under strict control.

THE NEW PROCEDURE

The new procedure which is to come into effect forthwith is briefly as follows:—

Every application for an indent, whether from Government or non-Government importers, is to be made on a prescribed form (obtainable either from the Director of Civil Aviation, India, New Delhi, Simla, Lahore, Karachi or Cawnpore) and should be submitted to the Director of Civil Aviation by a prescribed date.

The application must furnish all the information required regarding the indent and a separate indent should be prepared for each class of articles. e.g., (a) aircraft. (b) spares or equipment for each type of aircraft separately. and (c) general supplies materials etc.

SCRUTINY BY DIRECTOR OF C. A.

Each indent will be scrutinized by the Director of Civil Aviation who will satisfy himself that the import of the material from America, either in part or in full, is justified. Upon acceptance of his indent, the indentor will be furnished with an estimate giving the cost of the materials, freight, insurance (war and marine), customs duty if any, plus one per cent as Departmental Charges, plus clearing charges, where necessary. A deposit covering the estimated value of the order plus two-and-half per cent as a margin for contingencies, will be required in the case of all private indents.

Indents for identical supplies will be bulked before despatch by the Director of Civil Aviation, who will then submit a comprehensive final indent to the American Purchases Section of the Supply Department. This section will place an All Indian indent on the Indian Purchasing Mission in the U. S. A.

The All India indents will be placed quarterly. The last dates by which applications for indents for the respective quarters must reach the Director of Civil Aviation are September 22 December 22 March 22, and June 22

In addition to these quarterly indents, the American Purchases Officer may, at his discretion and for good reasons place supplementary urgent indents on America. Such exceptions, however, will be made only in the case of demands by Government or specifically for Government purposes. —A. P.

Sir Sultan Arrives At Simla

SIMLA, Sept. 7.

Sir Sultan Ahmed, the new Law Member to the Government of India, arrived here this morning by special railcar. He was accorded an enthusiastic reception by the station.

Among those present were Sir N. N. Sircar, Sir George Spence and other non-officials.—United Press.

SIR SULTAN'S SON RESIGNS FROM LEAGUE.

PATNA, Sept. 7.

Mr. Najmul Hasan, M.L.A., son of Sir Sultan Ahmed, Law Member of the Government of India, has resigned the membership of the Muslim League.—United Press.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1941

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Every House In Kiev Becomes A Fortress!

Nazi Admission Of Huge Losses

LONDON.—There has been little change on the Russian front during the last 24 hours, according to informed military circles in London, says Annalist. The suggestion that the Germans may decide to bypass Leningrad in much the same way as they masked Tobruk is not regarded as likely in London. Although the strength of the Leningrad defences would entail prolonged and heavy fighting, the general view is that it would be impossible for the Germans to leave a great bastion like Leningrad on their flank quite apart from the necessity of coming to grips with the Russian navy based on Kranstadt.

HEAVY NAZI LOSSES

As a result of heavy fighting, particularly in the direction of Leningrad and the Ukraine, the German forces have made further progress in several sectors in the last few days, but there are signs that the campaign is imposing an increased strain on the German forces. The German casualties have not only been severe and the using up of equipment and petrol enormous, but some of the operations have been handicapped by adverse weather.

The Russians themselves admit that the situation is serious, but as they have never indulged in untimely jubilation, this estimate may be interpreted literally and without anxiety.

IN THE UKRAINE

In the Ukraine the most important fighting has been on the southern flank of the Smolensk salient, where the German objective appears to be to cut the Briansk-Kiev railway and to outflank the Russian defences on the Dneiper line south of Kiev. Further south the Germans are endeavouring, in the face of fierce Russian resistance to secure and enlarge the bridgeheads over the Dneiper.

THE BEST PROOFS.

Reuter's special correspondent telegraphs:

MOSCOW.—Among the best proofs that the Germans have not succeeded in crossing the Lower Dneiper after capturing Dneiptropovsk, nearly a fortnight ago, is that the Zaporzhie industrial centre near the Dneiper dam is in Soviet hands. The inhabitants of the town, which is on the left bank of the River, are determined to defend against Agrarian onslaught. Though Zaporzhie is being shelled by the Germans, railwaymen and other workers there are putting in double shifts. Thousands have joined the citizens' guard and are training intensively in grenade-throwing and hurling petrol-bottles against tanks. Every house and every street in this new town built under the five-year plan is described as a fortress.

FIGHTING NEAR KIEV

MOSCOW:—Describing the fighting near Kiev, the special correspondent of the official Soviet News Agency writes "the Germans massed all kinds of arms for their advance on Kiev. In the early days of August they had concentrated against the southern sector of the city's defences the 44th, the 95th, and the 299th Infantry Divisions, which included about three and a half regiments of artillery and were heavily armed with mine-throwers and automatic arms. The enemy also hurled a large number of aircraft against this sector.

On August 8th, the Fascist Command launched a concentrated offensive. Under enemy pressure our troops retired to new lines, but on August 9th our artillery checked the enemy's advance, silenced his artillery and then turned all its might against his manpower. Firing was concentrated chiefly on the main direction of the Germans' drive—the villages of "G", "S", and "E", unable to stand the squall of fire the Germans retreated on the evening of August 8th from village "G". By the evening of August 10th our troops captured village 'G". We continued our offensive throwing the enemy back southward and on August 13th, we occupied a new line of defence. After chasing the enemy from village "G" our troops found numerous graves of German officers and men and heaps of corpses. The Germans also sustained heavy losses in wounded.

NAZI ADMISSION

The 44th, 95th and 299th Divisions were routed, and a field postal station and important staff documents captured. The orders of the day of the German High Command refer to the tremendous losses which, particularly those caused by shelling, were admitted by the Germans themselves, in a special leaflet addressed to Soviet gunners, warning them that they would be given no quarter if captured.

This hysterical outburst aroused only merriment among our men. On the night of August 28th, after a brief artillery mine-thrower preparation the enemy once more attempted to assume the offensive attacking our advance lines near village 'N', but were again repelled with heavy losses. The Red army, the popular guard and all citizens capable of bearing arms are staunchly and gallantly defending Kiev from the invasion of the Fascist barbarian."

HUGE GERMAN LOSSES

MOSCOW:—The destruction of over 15,000 German officers and men along the entire front on September 4th is reported in a supplement to the mid-night (Saturday) Russian communique. In addition, states the supplement, the Russians destroyed over 100 guns of various calibres, 34 machine-gun nests, 48 mine-throwers batteries, 18 pontoon bridges and crossings, 940 automobiles and nearly 180 tanks and armoured cars.

The supplement also reports heavy German losses on the Central Sector of the front, where Soviet troops attacked and destroyed 22 fortifications, 8 anti-tank batteries, 12 machine-guns and five mine-thrower batteries. About 800 German officers and men were killed. Six tanks, two motor-cycles, a number of boxes of shells and several scores of thousands of cartridges were seized. On another sector of the central front during one day, three enemy infantry companies were routed and 12 machine-guns, two guns and 18 mine-throwers were destroyed or captured. On the same day an air force formation operating along the central direction of the front, put out of action 40 Fascist tanks, 30 lorries and 10 guns and silenced three field and one anti-aircraft battery and also killed over 500 German officers and men.

RED BATTERY'S SUCCESS

MOSCOW:—Our German attempts to build a pontoon bridge across the Dnieper River have been thwarted during the last three days by Lt. Petrunichev's battery, defending the left bank, says the supplement to the latest Russian 'communique'. The battery killed nearly 500 German sappers and infantry, and destroyed 45 lorries, three machine-gun nests, several tanks and a large amount of sappers equipment.

The supplement also reports that a ship of the Dnieper Flotilla in co-operation with an armoured train, killed over 3,500 Fascists who tried to force the Dnieper.

Dealing with the southern front, the supplement says that the number of Germans and Rumanians wounded in the fighting around Odessa is so great that they cannot be evacuated to the rear. A German military doctor, named Fischer, who voluntarily surrendered, stated that half the wounded German and Rumanian soldiers failed to reach dressing stations and hospitals.

PLIGHT OF WOUNDED

He said that after fighting near Blagoveshchenka in the region of Odessa, German and Rumanian stretcher bearers picked up 900 killed and 2,100 wounded German and Rumanian officers and men. Of the 2,100 wounded, 900 died within three days since the Command had failed to send a single car even for the seriously wounded officers. The enormous death rate was also caused by a shortage of medicines and medical personnel.

BLOWS TO PANZER TROOPS

MOSCOW:—The Soviet Midnight 'communique' states: "On September 6th our troops fought the enemy along the entire front. Our Air Force dealt massed blows to enemy Panzer troops, infantry and artillery in the field and destroyed aircraft on his aerodromes.

"According to precise data now available on September 3rd, 56 German planes were destroyed not 33 as previously reported.

On September 4th, 61 German aircraft were destroyed in air combats and chiefly on enemy aerodromes. We lost seven planes."

"For two days now the Soviet artillery has been thundering in this area," the Agency report continues: "Towards the south, General Bondarev's troops turned to the enemy flank, penetrated his rear and cut his communications along the highway, while another Russian unit launched a frontal attack. The Fascists crumpled and retreated. Many of them surrendered", says the Moscow report.

SUPPLY TRAIN ATTACKED

"Meanwhile General Shisher's troops broke through to the enemy's rear, and attacked a big supply train, capturing a large supply of ammunition and provisions. Our tanks crushed 12 German guns. In the three days of the fighting the Germans lost about one regiment in killed and wounded. We also captured the headquarters of the 407 Regiment of one Division, with documents, maps and the regiments colours", the report says.

EXHORTATION TO WORKERS.

LENINGRAD:—Workers in Leningrad and soldiers defendng the city to-day (Saturday) broadcast to their comrades in the rest of the Soviet Union affirming their resolve to fight to the last to keep the Germans out.

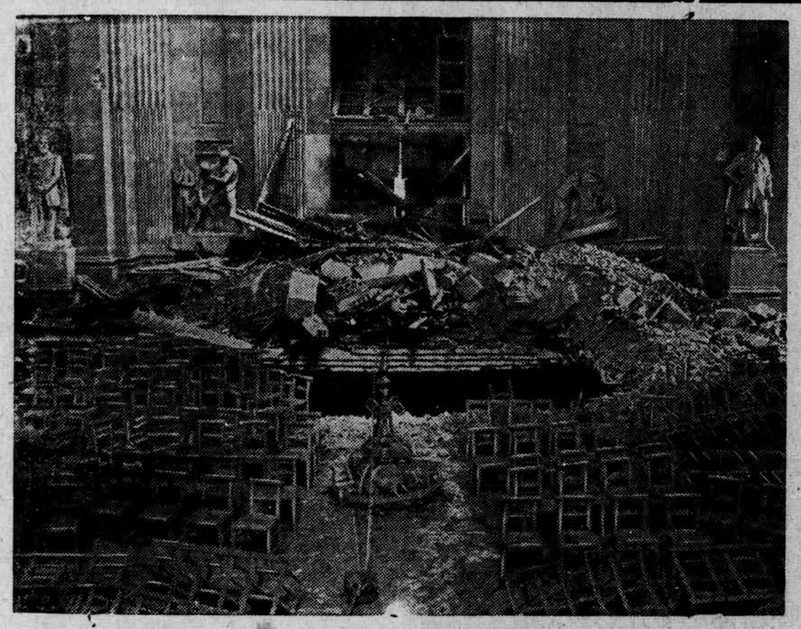
Junior Sergeant Gromov said: "Comrades, we are defending the great commercial and cultural centre of our Fatherland. We are defending the fair city where for the first time in the history of humanity, the victorious banner of Socialist revolution is raised. We are defending the city where the representatives of our nation, such great men as Pushkin, Gogol, Tschaikovsky and Gorki, worked for the glory of mankind. Never has an enemy penetrated our city. Not a single Nazi bandit will be allowed to enter it now. We swear that not one of us will lay down arms until our land has been cleared of the enemy. Let us work for one aim—to beat the hated enemy."

GENL. BONDAREV'S TROOPS SHINE.

MOSCOW.—The gains made by the Soviet troops in the fierce fighting at the approaches to Leningrad during the last three days are largely credited to the troops commanded by General Bondarev, in a report by the official Moscow News Agency, on Saturday night. "These troops are doing fine work."

The Agency says: "They have dislodged the Germans from the whole territory from the station 'F' to the village 'N', and continued to drive them back. General Bondarev's troops forded the river, and moved southward and an enemy tank column which broke through in 'Y area' was caught in a Pincer movement."

A German unit of 40 tanks were dug into the ground and the Germans adopted the defensive, the Agency says.



Once again a German bomb has struck historic St. Paul's Cathedral. This time, during a night raid on London, it entered through the North Transept and exploded on the floor, wrecking part of the crypt.

DISCRIMINATION MUST STOP

Roosevelt's Order To Govt. Depts. To Scotch Negrophobia

HYDEPARK, Sept. 7.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HAS ASKED HEADS OF ALL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS TO TAKE IMMEDIATE STEPS TO PUT INTO EFFECT A POLICY OF NON-DISCRIMINATION, BECAUSE OF RACE, CREED AND NATIONAL ORIGIN, IN FEDERAL EMPLOYMENT.

THE PRESIDENT'S ACTION FOLLOWED PROTESTS THAT NEGROES ARE BEING DISCRIMINATED AGAINST IN THE DEFENCE PROGRAMME.—REUTER.

Fighting Round Odessa Continues

Reds Maintain Powerful Defence

(BY REUTER'S SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

MOSCOW:—TRAM-CARS, BUSES, SHOPS, THE MARKET, THE POST AND EVEN THE TELEGRAPH—THOUGH THE LATTER DOES NOT GUARANTEE TIME DELIVERY—ARE FUNCTIONING NORMALLY IN BESIEGED ODESSA. PEOPLE CONTINUE TO GO TO CINEMAS AND COUPLES SIT IN THE EVENINGS ON THE MOONLIT SEAFRONT TILL TEN O'CLOCK CURFEW.

Major Vilensky of the official Government newspaper 'Izvestia' gave me personally a number of further details of his experiences. He has just arrived in Moscow from Odessa. Despite frequent air raids over Odessa harbour, he told me, it is remarkable that there was little damage and he commented, from his own experience, on the singularly inaccurate bombing by the Germans.

The worst damage done to the city was soon after the outbreak of war in a terror raid with concentrated bombing on the centre of the town.

The food situation in the besieged city is not unsatisfactory. It has large reserves of wheat, sugar and vegetable. The local cigarette factories are working normally. Meat is short because the neighbourng farmers, though supplying fruit and vegetables, had driven away most of their cattle with the enemy approaching.

It would be a mistake to imagine that the front is just outside Odessa. The front runs in an irregular semi-circle usually 10 miles away and in between there is valuable agricultural country which continues to supply the town. It has still not been necessary to use shipping space for Odessa for food. It is being used for the more important cargo. The Black Sea Fleet sailors, who are loaded with grenades and belts of machine-gun bullets, walk Odessa streets and who are a terror to Rumanian troops, are immensely popular among the Odessaites.

The fighting round Odessa is continuous, but powerful defence is being maintained by the Russians. Much of Odessa's armaments and ammunition, including hundreds of thousands of mines, are made by the newly-adapted local factories.

Major Vilensky said Rumanian prisoners were kept in good conditions in a neighbouring seaside resort.

The Rumanians had suffered terrible casualties and the morale of the Rumanian army was very low. An interesting sidelight on transport difficulties not only for the Rumanians but the enemy generally in this war is provided by the news that even now, after nearly two months of occupation of the territory round Odessa, the Rumanians cannot use the railway and have everything to be brought by lorries. This renders a proper supply service very difficult. They had hoped to occupy Odessa in two or three days, and also depended on local supplies—both the calculations have failed. Apart from German instructors, troops round Odessa now are all Rumanian.

Major Vilensky told the story of the horrible German methods in the Ukraine and gave an example of the German hatred of Russian sailors whose toughness is exceptional.

Major Vilensky said Odessa had only been shelled once. That was during the enemy's closest approach to the town. Even then only one shell was fired.—Reuter.

"Atlanta" Launched

New Light Cruiser Of U. S. To Develop Speed Of 43 Knots

KEARNEY (New Jersey), Sept. 6.

The New United States light cruiser "Atlanta", which the Navy Department announces will develop a speed of at least 43 knots, equal to that of the fastest United States destroyers, was launched here to-day (Saturday). The recent strike in the shipyard had slightly delayed the launching.

WASHINGTON.—Mr. Charles Edison, former Secretary to the Navy, who is now Governor of New Jersey, declared at the launching ceremony: "We are in desperate competition against a programme of world domination mapped out by Nazi Fascist leaders." The "Atlanta" was intended to 'protect' the vital supply lines against Nazi policy of ruining ruling world."

The "Atlanta" was launched by Margaret Mitchell, author of "Gone With The Wind."

FINLAND'S OBJECTIVE

Not To Carry On War Far From Her Own Frontiers

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 6.

FINLAND'S RELUCTANCE TO CARRY ON THE WAR FAR FROM HER OWN FRONTIERS IS INDICATED BY ARTICLES IN TWO HELSINKI PAPERS TO-DAY (SATURDAY).

"From the beginning Finland has been engaged in a war of defence aimed at ensuring the continuation of her peaceful existence," writes "Suomen Sosiademokraati." "If, despite expectations, the Russian army succeeds, without undergoing a decisive defeat, in withdrawing into the interior of Russia, it is obvious that Finland's small amy will not set out on an adventure far from her old frontiers. That is the task for others. If it is not possible immediately to replace the sword by the ploughshare, in our opinion we are approaching the stage in our war defence when the ravages of two years of war will begin to require the employment of the people in reconstruction."

"COMPLETING ITS TASK"

Another paper "Hurvudstadesbladet" comments in a similar strain: "Our military power is now on the point of completing its task of ensuring security for future generations. Strategic viewpoints will decide whether similar offensives are to be undertaken in other directions. The decision rests with the military authorities who are aware that the people's will is not directed towards conquest, but craves solely to obtain sure guarantees for peace."

GERMAN VIEW

Meanwhile, from the Berlin correspondent of the Stockholm "Tidningen" comes the German view of Finland's task. The Wilhelmstrasse, he says, sharply repudiates any idea that Finland should conclude a separate peace. This does not mean, however, that Germany requires the Finns to penetrate an unlimited depth into Russia's vast spaces. The meaning apparently is that the Finns must take a decisive part in the conquest of areas later destined for Finland. It is not intended, explains the correspondent, that the Finns shall undertake a general assault on places like Leningrad.

Murmansk is suggested as the next great objective for the Finnish army and the view is therefore expressed in Berlin that the Finns should halt just outside Leningrad.—Reuter.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE AND THE FLYING SQUAD

AS WADE'S PLANE STREAKS THRU THE SKY, A VAGUE FORM POISES HIGH ABOVE -- THE INVISIBLE PLANE!
4-20
INSPECTOR WADE! TURN BACK, OR I ATTACK!
THE RADIO!
WHO IS IT?
Copr. 1940, King Features Syndicate, Inc., World rights reserved.
TURN BACK -- OR THE INVISIBLE PLANE ATTACKS!
TURN BACK, MY EYE! CHECK THOSE MACHINE-GUNS, DON! WE'RE SET FOR A DOGFIGHT!
THE FOOLS! THEY PREPARE TO FIGHT! WE SHALL DESTROY THEM!

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